

DESCRIPTION

PROCESS FOR PRODUCING CYTOTOXIC LYMPHOCYTES

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte, which is useful in the medical field.

BACKGROUND ART

10 A living body is protected from foreign substances mainly by an immune response, and an immune system has been established by various cells and the soluble factors produced thereby. Among them, leukocytes, especially lymphocytes, play a key role. The lymphocytes are classified in two major types, B lymphocyte (which may be hereinafter referred to as B cell) and T lymphocyte
15 (which may be hereinafter referred to as T cell), both of which specifically recognize an antigen and act on the antigen to protect the living body.

T cell is subclassified to helper T cell having CD (Cluster of Differentiation)4 marker (hereinafter referred to as T_H), mainly involved in assisting in antibody production and induction of various immune responses, and
20 cytotoxic T cell having CD8 marker (T_c : cytotoxic T lymphocyte, also referred to as killer T cell, which may be hereinafter referred to as CTL), mainly exhibiting a cytotoxic activity. CTL, which plays the most important role in recognizing, destroying and eliminating tumor cell, virus-infected cell or the like, does not produce an antibody specifically reacting with an antigen like B cell, but directly
25 recognizes and acts on antigens (antigenic peptide) from a target cell which is

associated with major histocompatibility complex [MHC, which may be also referred to as human leukocyte antigen (HLA) in human] Class I molecules existing on the surface of the target cell membrane. At this time, T cell receptor (hereinafter referred to as TCR) existing on the surface of the CTL membrane specifically recognizes the above-mentioned antigenic peptides and MHC Class I molecules, and determines whether the antigenic peptide is autologous or nonautologous. Target cell which has been determined to be nonautologous is then specifically destroyed and eliminated by CTL.

Recent years, a therapy which would cause a heavy physical burden on a patient, such as pharmacotherapy and radiotherapy, has been reconsidered, and an interest has increased in an immunotherapy with a light physical burden on a patient. Especially, there has been remarked an effectiveness of adoptive immunotherapy in which CTL capable of specifically reacting with an antigen of interest is induced *ex vivo* from lymphocyte derived from a human having normal immune function, or the lymphocyte is expanded without induction, and then transferred to a patient. For instance, it has been suggested that in an animal model adoptive immunotherapy is an effective therapy for virus infection and tumor (for example, authored by Greenberg, P. D., published in 1992, *Advances in Immunology* and Reusser P. and three others, *Blood*, 1991, 78(5), 1373-1380). In this therapy, it is important to maintain or increase the cell number in a state in which the antigen-specific cytotoxic activity of the CTL is maintained or enhanced.

In the adoptive immunotherapy as described above, it is necessary to administer cytotoxic lymphocytes in the number of cells of a given amount or larger in order to obtain a therapeutic effect. In other words, it can be said that it

is the greatest problem to obtain the above number of cells *ex vivo* in a short period of time.

5 In order to maintain and enhance an antigen-specific cytotoxic activity of CTL, there has been generally employed a method of repeating stimulation with an antigen of interest when a specific response to an antigen for CTL is induced. However, in this method, the number of CTL finally obtained may usually be decreased, so that a sufficient number of cells cannot be obtained.

10 As a method for preparing T cell which is effective for the treatment of a disease, there has been known, for instance, adoptive immunotherapy using a lymphokine-activated killer cell (LAK cell) (for example, Rosenberg S. A. et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 1987, **316**(15), 889-897) and adoptive immunotherapy using a tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) induced with interleukin-2 (IL-2) in a high concentration (for example, Rosenberg S. A. et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 1988, **319**(25), 1676-1680 and Ho M. and nine others, *Blood*, 1993, **81**(8), 2093-2101).

15 Next, regarding the preparation of the antigen-specific CTL, there has been reported a method for isolating and expanding a CMV-specific CTL clone using autologous CMV infected fibroblast and IL-2 (for example, Riddell S. A. and four others, *J. Immunol.*, 1991, **146**(8), 2795-2804) or using anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody (anti-CD3 mAb) and IL-2 (for example, Greenberg, P. D. and one other, *J. Immunol. Methods*, 1990, **128**(2), 189-201).

20 Furthermore, WO 96/06929 discloses an REM method (rapid expansion method). This REM method is a method for expanding a primary T cell population containing antigen-specific CTL and T_H in a short period of time. In other words, this method is characterized in that a large amount of T cell can be
25 provided by proliferating individual T cell clones, and that the number of

antigen-specific CTL is increased using an anti-CD3 antibody, IL-2, and PBMC (peripheral blood mononuclear cell) made deficient in an ability for proliferation by irradiation, and Epstein-Barr virus (hereinafter simply referred to as EBV)-infected cells.

5 In addition, WO 97/32970 discloses a modified REM method, wherein the method is a method using as a feeder cell a nondividing mammal cell strain expressing a T-cell stimulating component which is distinguishable from PBMC to reduce an amount of PBMC used.

10 The lymphokine-activated killer cell (LAK cell) is a functional cell population having a cytotoxic activity, which is obtained by adding IL-2 to peripheral blood (peripheral blood leukocyte), umbilical cord blood, tissue fluid or the like containing lymphocytes, and culturing the cells *in vitro* for several days. During the culture, proliferation of the LAK cell is further accelerated by adding an anti-CD3 antibody thereto and culturing the cell. The LAK cell thus
15 obtained has a cytotoxic activity non-specifically to various cancer cells and other targets. The LAK cell is also used in the adoptive immunotherapy in the same manner as the above-mentioned CTL.

20 As described above, utilization of IL-2 is essential in the step of obtaining a cytotoxic lymphocyte, for instance, CTL, LAK cell, TIL or the like. The cell is further activated by binding of IL-2 to interleukin-2 receptor (IL-2R) on a cell surface. In addition, IL-2R has been known as an activation marker for a lymphocyte. From these viewpoints, it is important to improve IL-2R expression on the cell surface. In addition, in the induction of CTL, it is important to improve an efficiency for inducing a precursor cell of CTL subjected to
25 stimulation by an antigen as CTL, i.e., to improve a proportion (ratio) of the

CD8-positive cell in a group of cells after the induction.

Usually, serum or plasma is also added thereto in a ratio of 5% by volume to 20% by volume, when these lymphocytes are expanded *ex vivo*. This serum or plasma is a component required when a cell such as a lymphocyte is cultured *ex vivo*. However, risk of various virus infections and the like cannot be excluded, since serum or plasma is derived from blood of a nonautologous animal (human, bovid or the like). In addition, it is impossible to completely deny the presence of a virus or a pathogenic microorganism undetectable with current detection technique.

In this regard, in recent years, more and more serum or plasma derived from a patient (autologous serum or plasma) is used. However, it may lead to significant risk for the patient to take a large amount of blood from the patient for obtaining serum or plasma in an amount required for culture, since it causes a heavy physical burden on the patient. In order to avoid this risk, a small amount of serum or plasma is used to expand for obtaining lymphocytes required for treatment, which is to be consequently culture with low concentration of serum or plasma. Generally, growth of cells such as lymphocytes is unstable in the culture under low-serum or low-plasma conditions; thereby cells cannot be obtained in an amount required for the treatment. Furthermore, serum-free culture is strongly required for avoiding the physical burden and the risk of infection as mentioned above. However, most cells cannot grow under such culture conditions.

Therefore, a method for expanding a lymphocyte with low-serum or serum-free (low-plasma or plasma-free) is strongly required.

If a method for expanding a lymphocyte under serum-free (plasma-free)

conditions is established, difference in serum or plasma among lots can be eliminated, and negative elements resulting from the serum or plasma from a patient (such as immunosuppressive components) can be excluded, whereby the advantage obtained by the establishment of such system is inestimable.

5 Fibronectin is a gigantic glycoprotein having a molecular weight of 250 thousands, which exists in an animal blood, on the surface of a cultured cell, or in an extracellular matrix of a tissue, and has been known to have various functions. A domain structure thereof is divided into seven portions (hereinafter refer to Figure 1), wherein three kinds of similar sequences are contained in an
10 amino acid sequence thereof, repetitions of each of these sequences constituting the entire sequence. Three kinds of the similar sequences are referred to as type I, type II and type III. Among them, the type III is constituted by 71 to 96 amino acid residues, wherein a coincidence ratio of these amino acid residues is 17 to 40%. In fibronectin, there are fourteen type III sequences, among which the 8th,
15 9th or 10th sequence (each being hereinafter referred to as III-8, III-9 or III-10) is contained in a cell binding domain, and the 12th, 13th or 14th sequence (each being hereinafter referred to as III-12, III-13 or III-14) is contained in a heparin binding domain. In addition, a VLA (very late activation antigen)-5 binding region is contained in III-10, and its core sequence is RGDS. In addition, a
20 region referred to as IIICS exists at a C-terminal side of the heparin binding domain. A region referred to as CS-1 consisting of 25 amino acids and having a binding activity to VLA-4 exists in IIICS (for example, authored by Deane F. Momer, published in 1988, *FIBRONECTIN*, ACADEMIC PRESS INC., P1-8, Kimizuka F. and eight others, *J. Biochem.*, 1991, **110**(2), 284-291 and
25 Hananberg H. and five others, *Human Gene Therapy*, 1997, **8**(18), 2193-2206).

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte having a cytotoxic activity at a high level, which is highly secure and suitably used in the medical field.

Summarizing the present invention, a first embodiment of the present invention relates to a method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte characterized in that the method comprises a step of carrying out at least one step selected from induction, maintenance and expansion of a cytotoxic lymphocyte using a medium containing serum and plasma at a total concentration of 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume of the medium, in the presence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. The cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared in the first embodiment of the present invention is exemplified by a cytotoxic lymphocyte which highly expresses an interleukin-2 receptor as compared to a cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared in the absence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. In addition, the cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared in the first embodiment of the present invention is exemplified by a cytotoxic lymphocyte which contains CD8-positive cell in a higher ratio as compared to a cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared in the absence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. Furthermore, the cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared in the first embodiment of the present invention is exemplified by a cytotoxic lymphocyte of which expansion fold is higher as compared to that of a cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared by the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte in the absence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. Also, the cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared in the first embodiment of the present

invention is exemplified by a cytotoxic lymphocyte which has a cytotoxic activity enhanced or highly maintained as compared to that of a cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared in the absence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof.

5 In the first embodiment of the present invention, use of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof is exemplified by use wherein these are immobilized on a solid phase. Here, the solid phase is exemplified by a cell culture equipment or a cell culture carrier. The cell culture equipment is exemplified by a petri dish, a flask or a bag, and the cell culture carrier is
10 exemplified by beads, a membrane or a slide glass.

 In the first embodiment of the present invention, the cytotoxic lymphocyte is exemplified by a lymphokine-activated killer cell.

 In the first embodiment of the present invention, the fibronectin fragment is exemplified by a polypeptide (m) comprising at least any one of the amino
15 acid sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 1 to 8 of Sequence Listing, or a polypeptide (n) comprising at least one amino acid sequence having substitution, deletion, insertion or addition of one or the plural number of amino acids in any one of the above-mentioned amino acid sequences, wherein the polypeptide (n) has a function equivalent to that of the above-mentioned polypeptide (m). The
20 fibronectin fragment is exemplified by those which have a cell adhesion activity and/or a heparin binding activity. The fibronectin fragment is also exemplified by at least one polypeptide selected from the group consisting of polypeptides having any one of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 9 to 20 and
25 25 of Sequence Listing.

25 In the first embodiment of the present invention, one embodiment of the

preparation method which is carried out in a cell culture equipment is exemplified by a method which satisfies the conditions of:

- (a) a ratio of the number of cells to a culture area in the cell culture equipment at initiation of culture being 1 cell/cm^2 to $5 \times 10^5 \text{ cells/cm}^2$;
5 and/or
- (b) a concentration of cells in a medium at initiation of culture being 1 cell/mL to $5 \times 10^5 \text{ cells/mL}$.

In addition, such preparation method is exemplified by a method which does not require a step of diluting a cell culture solution.

10 In the first embodiment of the present invention, when at least any one of induction, maintenance and expansion of a cytotoxic lymphocyte is carried out in the presence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof in a cell culture equipment containing a medium, the method is exemplified by, for example, a method which comprises at least one step of diluting the cell culture
15 solution, step of exchanging the medium, or step of exchanging the cell culture equipment, wherein the culture conditions immediately after at least one step of diluting the cell culture solution, step of exchanging the medium, or step of exchanging the cell culture equipment satisfy the conditions of:

- (c) a concentration of cells in the cell culture solution being $2 \times 10^5 \text{ cells/mL}$ to $1 \times 10^8 \text{ cells/mL}$; or
20
- (d) a ratio of the number of cells in the cell culture solution to a culture area in the cell culture equipment being $1 \times 10^5 \text{ cells/cm}^2$ to $1 \times 10^8 \text{ cells/cm}^2$.

In the preparation method of the first embodiment of the present invention, when at least any one of induction, maintenance and expansion of a cytotoxic
25 lymphocyte is carried out in the presence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a

mixture thereof in a cell culture equipment containing a medium, the method is exemplified by, but not limited to, a method comprising at least one step of diluting the cell culture solution, step of exchanging the medium or step of exchanging the cell culture equipment, wherein a total concentration of serum and plasma in the medium immediately after at least one step of diluting the cell culture solution, step of exchanging the medium, or step of exchanging the cell culture equipment is same as that at initiation of culture or lowered as compared to that at initiation of culture.

In the first embodiment of the present invention, a method further comprising a step of transducing a foreign gene into a cytotoxic lymphocyte is used as an example. Here, the transduction of the foreign gene is exemplified by a step comprising use of retrovirus, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus or simian virus.

A second embodiment of the present invention relates to a cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the first embodiment of the present invention.

A third embodiment of the present invention relates to a medicament comprising as an effective ingredient the cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the first embodiment of the present invention.

A fourth embodiment of the present invention relates to a medium for culturing a cytotoxic lymphocyte, characterized in that the medium comprises as an effective ingredient fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof, and that a total concentration of serum and plasma in the medium is 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume.

The present invention provides a method for preparing a cytotoxic

lymphocyte, which is highly secure and of which burden on a patient is reduced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic view showing a domain structure of fibronectin.

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BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The present invention has been completed by the findings that, by preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte in the presence of fibronectin and/or a fibronectin fragment in the method for induction, maintenance or expansion of a cytotoxic lymphocyte, a cytotoxic lymphocyte has a sufficient cytotoxic activity even at a high expansion fold, a high expression level of IL-2R, and a high ratio of the CD8-positive cell, even if the content of the serum or plasma in the medium is lowered or eliminated.

Incidentally, the preparation of a cytotoxic lymphocyte as used herein refers to a step encompassing each of the steps of induction (activation), maintenance and expansion of the cell, or the combined steps thereof. The preparation of a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention is also referred to culture of a cytotoxic lymphocyte.

The present invention will be explained concretely hereinbelow.

(1) Fibronectin and Fragment Thereof Used in the Present Invention

The fibronectin and a fragment thereof as mentioned herein may be those obtained from nature, or those which are artificially synthesized. The fibronectin and a fragment thereof can be prepared in a substantially pure form from a substance of natural origin, on the basis of the disclosure, for instance, of Ruoslahti E., et al. [*J. Biol. Chem.*, 256(14), 7277-7281 (1981)]. The term

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“substantially pure fibronectin or fibronectin fragment” as referred to herein means that these fibronectin and fibronectin fragment do not substantially contain other proteins and the like existing together with fibronectin in nature. Each of the above-mentioned fibronectin and a fragment thereof can be used in the present invention alone or in admixture of plural kinds.

Here, it is known that there are a large number of splicing variants of fibronectin. As the fibronectin used in the present invention, any variant can be used so long as the desired effects of the present invention are exhibited. For example, in the case of fibronectin derived from plasma, it is known that a region referred to as ED-B present in upstream of a cell binding domain and a region referred to as ED-A present between the cell binding domain and the heparin binding domain are deleted. Such fibronectin derived from plasma can also be used in the present invention.

The useful information relating to the fibronectin fragments which can be used in the present invention and the preparation of the fragments can be obtained from Kimiduka F., et al. [*J. Biochem.*, **110**, 284-291 (1991)], Kornbriht A. R., et al. [*EMBO J.*, **4**(7), 1755-1759 (1985)], Sekiguchi K., et al. [*Biochemistry*, **25**(17), 4936-4941 (1986)], and the like. In addition, the amino acid sequence of fibronectin is disclosed in Genbank Accession No. NM_002026 (NP_002017).

In the present invention, the fibronectin fragment is exemplified by, for instance, a polypeptide (m) comprising at least one amino acid sequence comprising any of the regions of III-8 (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 1 of Sequence Listing), III-9 (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 of Sequence Listing), III-10 (amino acid sequence shown in

SEQ ID NO: 3 of Sequence Listing), III-11 (amino acid sequence shown in
SEQ ID NO: 4 of Sequence Listing), III-12 (amino acid sequence shown in
SEQ ID NO: 5 of Sequence Listing), III-13 (amino acid sequence shown in
SEQ ID NO: 6 of Sequence Listing), III-14 (amino acid sequence shown in
5 SEQ ID NO: 7 of Sequence Listing), and CS-1 (amino acid sequence shown in
SEQ ID NO: 8 of Sequence Listing) (see Figure 1), or a polypeptide (n)
comprising at least one amino acid sequence having substitution, deletion,
insertion or addition of one or the plural number of amino acids in any of the
amino acid sequences described above, wherein the polypeptide (n) has a
10 function equivalent to that of the above-mentioned polypeptide (m).

In addition, as the fragment, a fragment having a cell adhesion activity
and/or a heparin binding activity can be preferably used. The cell adhesion
activity can be evaluated by assaying binding of the fragment (its cell binding
domain) used in the present invention to a cell using a known method. For
15 instance, the method as mentioned above includes a method of Williams D. A.,
et al. [*Nature*, 352, 438-441 (1991)]. The method is a method of determining the
binding of a cell to a fragment immobilized on a culture plate. In addition, the
heparin binding activity can be evaluated by assaying binding of the fragment
(its heparin binding domain) used in the present invention to heparin using a
20 known method. For instance, the binding of the fragment to heparin can be
evaluated in the same manner by using heparin, for instance, a labeled heparin in
place of the cell in the above-mentioned method of Williams D. A., et al.

Further, the fibronectin fragment is exemplified by a polypeptide selected
from C-274 (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 9 of Sequence Listing),
25 H-271 (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 10 of Sequence Listing),

H-296 (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 11 of Sequence Listing),
CH-271 (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 12 of Sequence Listing),
CH-296 (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 13 of Sequence Listing),
C-CS1 (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 14 of Sequence Listing), or
5 CH-296Na (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 25 of Sequence Listing).
Here, CH-296Na is a polypeptide prepared for the first time in the present
application.

Each of the above-mentioned fragments CH-271, CH-296, CH-296Na, C-
274 and C-CS1 is a polypeptide having a cell binding domain with a binding
10 activity to VLA-5. Also, C-CS1, H-296, CH-296 and CH-296Na are
polypeptides having CS-1 with a binding activity to VLA-4. Further, H-271, H-
296, CH-271, CH-296 and CH-296Na are polypeptides having a heparin binding
domain. Here, CH-296Na is a polypeptide comprising a region from the cell
binding domain to CS-1 of fibronectin derived from plasma. Specifically, CH-
15 296Na is a polypeptide wherein the region (ED-A) ranging from Asn at position
1631 to Thr at position 1720 is deleted from the polypeptide comprising the
region from Pro at position 1270 to Thr at position 2016 of the amino acid
sequence of the fibronectin disclosed in Genbank Accession No. NM_002026
(NP_002017).

20 In the present invention, a fragment in which each of the above domains is
modified can also be used. The heparin binding domain of the fibronectin is
constituted by three type III sequences (III-12, III-13 and III-14). A fragment
containing a heparin binding domain having deletion of one or two of the above
type III sequences can also be used in the present invention. For instance, the
25 fragments may be exemplified by CHV-89 (amino acid sequence shown in

SEQ ID NO: 15 of Sequence Listing), CHV-90 (amino acid sequence shown in
SEQ ID NO: 16 of Sequence Listing) or CHV-92 (amino acid sequence shown in
SEQ ID NO: 17 of Sequence Listing), which is a fragment in which a cell
binding site of the fibronectin (VLA-5 binding domain: Pro1239 to Ser1515) and
5 one of the III type sequences are bound, or CHV-179 (amino acid sequence
shown in SEQ ID NO: 18 of Sequence Listing) or CHV-181 (amino acid
sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 19 of Sequence Listing), which is a fragment in
which the cell binding site of the fibronectin and two of the type III sequences
are bound. CHV-89, CHV-90 and CHV-92 contain III-13, III-14 and III-12,
10 respectively, and CHV-179 contains III-13 and III-14, and CHV-181 contains
III-12 and III-13, respectively.

In addition, a fragment having addition of an additional amino acid to
each of the above-mentioned fragments can be used in the present invention. For
instance, the fragment can be prepared by adding a desired amino acid to each of
15 the above-mentioned fragment in accordance with the method for preparing
H-275-Cys described in Preparation Examples set forth below. For instance, H-
275-Cys (amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 20 of Sequence Listing) is
a fragment having a heparin binding domain of the fibronectin, and cysteine
residue at a C-terminal.

20 The fragment used in the present invention may be those comprising a
polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having substitution, deletion,
insertion or addition of one or the plural number of amino acids in an amino acid
sequence of a polypeptide constituting a fragment at least partially containing an
amino acid sequence of naturally occurring fibronectin exemplified above,
25 wherein the polypeptide has a function equivalent to that of the fragment, so long

as the desired effects of the present invention are obtained.

It is preferable that the substitution or the like of the amino acids is carried out to an extent that it can change physicochemical characteristics and the like of an inherent polypeptide within the range that the function of the polypeptide can be maintained. For instance, it is preferable that the substitution or the like of amino acids is conservative, within the range that the characteristics inherently owned by the polypeptide (for instance, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, electric charge, pK and the like) are not substantially changed. For instance, it is preferable that the substitution of the amino acids is substitutions within each of the groups of: 1. glycine, alanine; 2. valine, isoleucine, leucine; 3. aspartic acid, glutamic acid, asparagine, glutamine; 4. serine, threonine; 5. lysine, arginine; 6. phenylalanine, tyrosine, and that deletion, addition or insertion of amino acids is deletion, addition or insertion in the amino acids having characteristics similar to the characteristics of the surroundings of the subject site in the polypeptide within the range that the characteristics of the surroundings of the subject site are not substantially changed.

The substitution or the like of the amino acids may be those naturally occurring being caused by difference between species or individuals, or may be artificially induced. Artificial induction may be carried out by a known method. The induction may be carried out by, for example, but not limited specifically to, preparing a given nucleic acid having substitution, deletion, addition or insertion of one or the plural number of nucleotides in the nucleic acid encoding the above-mentioned region or the given fragment derived from naturally occurring fibronectin, and using the nucleic acid to prepare a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence having substitution or the like in the amino acid sequence

of the polypeptide constituting the above-mentioned region or given fragment derived from naturally occurring fibronectin, having a function equivalent to that of the fragment or the like, using a known method.

5 In addition, the phrase "having a function equivalent" herein refers to that the polypeptide, which is a comparative control, has at least any of the functions of (i) a function of enhancing or maintaining a cytotoxic activity of a cytotoxic lymphocyte, (ii) a function of enhancing an expression level of IL-2R, (iii) a function of improving a ratio of CD8-positive cell, or (iv) a function of improving expansion fold of a cytotoxic lymphocyte, each of which is possessed
10 by the naturally occurring fibronectin fragment. The above-mentioned functions can be appropriately confirmed in accordance with the method described in Examples set forth below. In addition, as the fragment comprising a polypeptide having substitution or the like of amino acids, the fragment having a cell adhesion activity and/or a heparin binding activity is preferred. The cell
15 adhesion activity and the heparin binding activity can be evaluated in accordance with the above-mentioned methods for determining those activities.

As the fragment comprising a polypeptide having substitution or the like of amino acids, for instance, a fragment having one or more amino acids inserted as a linker between two different domains can also be used in the present
20 invention.

Incidentally, as the fibronectin, similarly to the above-mentioned fragment, there can be used in the present invention a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence having substitution, deletion, insertion or addition of one or the plural number of amino acids in an amino acid sequence constituting the polypeptide of
25 the fibronectin, wherein the polypeptide has at least any of the functions of the

above-mentioned (i) to (iv).

The fibronectin fragment as referred to herein can also be prepared from a genetic recombinant on the basis of the description of, for instance, U.S. Patent No. 5,198,423. For instance, each of the fragments of H-271 (SEQ ID NO: 10),
5 H-296 (SEQ ID NO: 11), CH-271 (SEQ ID NO: 12) and CH-296 (SEQ ID NO: 13) and a method of preparing these fragments are described in detail in the specification of this patent. In addition, CH-296Na (SEQ ID NO: 25) and the preparation method thereof are described in the section of (3) CH-296Na and Examples set forth below. In addition, the
10 above-mentioned C-274 (SEQ ID NO: 9) fragment can be obtained in accordance with the method described in U.S. Patent No. 5,102,988. Further, a C-CS1 (SEQ ID NO: 14) fragment can be obtained in accordance with the method described in Japanese Patent Gazette No. 3104178. Each of the fragment of CHV-89 (SEQ ID NO: 15), CHV-90 (SEQ ID NO: 16) or
15 CHV-179 (SEQ ID NO: 18) can be obtained in accordance with the method described in Japanese Patent Gazette No. 2729712. In addition, the CHV-181 (SEQ ID NO: 19) fragment can be obtained in accordance with the method described in WO 97/18318. The CHV-92 (SEQ ID NO: 17) fragment can be obtained by genetic engineering technique using a plasmid constructed in
20 a usual manner on the basis of the plasmid described in the literatures by referring to Japanese Patent Gazette No. 2729712 and WO 97/18318.

These fragments or fragments which can be derived from these fragments in a usual manner can be prepared by using microorganisms deposited to the International Patent Organism Depositary, National Institute of Advanced
25 Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba Central 6, 1-1, Higashi 1-chome,

Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki-ken, Japan (Zip code 305-8566) under the following accession numbers, or by modifying a plasmid carried in each microorganism in accordance with a known method.

FERM BP-2264 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding H-271,

5 Date of Deposit: January 30, 1989);

FERM BP-2800 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding CH-296,

 Date of Deposit: May 12, 1989);

FERM BP-2799 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding CH-271,

 Date of Deposit: May 12, 1989);

10 FERM BP-7420 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding H-296,

 Date of Deposit: May 12, 1989);

FERM BP-1915 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding C-274,

 Date of Deposit: June 17, 1988);

FERM BP-5723 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding C-CS1,

15 Date of Deposit: March 5, 1990);

FERM BP-10073 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding CH-296Na,

 Date of Deposit: July 23, 2004);

FERM P-12182 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding CHV-89,

 Date of Deposit: April 8, 1991); and

20 FERM P-12183 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding CHV-179,

 Date of Deposit: April 8, 1991).

 Since the fibronectin is a gigantic glycoprotein, it is not necessarily easy to prepare and use a naturally occurring protein for the industrial purpose and for the purpose of the preparation of the medicament. In addition, since the
25 fibronectin is a multifunctional protein, there may be considered some

disadvantages caused by a region different from the region exhibiting the effect by the method of the present invention depending on the circumstances of its use. For these reasons, a fibronectin fragment can be preferably used in the present invention, more preferably a recombinant fibronectin fragment obtained as described above can be used from the viewpoints of availability, easy handling and safety. Further, there can be especially preferably used a fibronectin fragment which can exhibit an effect such as improvement in an expansion fold of a lymphocyte, increase in an expression level of IL-2R in an expanded lymphocyte, improvement in a ratio of CD8-positive cell in an expanded lymphocyte population, or increase in a cytotoxic activity as described below. In addition, the molecular weight of the fibronectin fragment used in the present invention is, but not particularly limited to, preferably from 1 to 200 kD, more preferably from 5 to 190 kD, even more preferably from 10 to 180 kD. The molecular weight can be determined, for example, by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Here, in the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide constituting the fibronectin fragment of the present invention, the partial amino acid sequence other than the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide constituting a naturally occurring fibronectin fragment is arbitrary and not limited specifically, so long as the exhibition of the desired effects of the present invention is not inhibited.

(2) Method for Preparing Cytotoxic Lymphocyte of the Present Invention

The method for preparing the cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention will be concretely explained below. The method of the present invention is a method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte comprising the step

of carrying out at least any one of induction, maintenance and expansion of a cytotoxic lymphocyte using a medium containing serum and plasma at a total concentration of 0% by volume or more and less than 5%, in the presence of the above-mentioned fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof.

5 The "cytotoxic lymphocyte" as used herein means a group of cells containing a cytotoxic lymphocyte. In a narrow sense, the cytotoxic lymphocyte may refer only to a cytotoxic lymphocyte contained in the above-mentioned group of cells in some cases. In addition, the preparation of the cytotoxic lymphocyte in the present invention encompasses any of induction from a precursor cell which can be formed into the cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention to a lymphocyte having a cytotoxic activity, maintenance of the cytotoxic lymphocyte, and expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte using the cytotoxic lymphocyte and/or the precursor cell. In the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention, the kind of a cell subjected to the method, conditions for culture and the like are appropriately adjusted, to carry out induction, maintenance or expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte.

15 The cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention includes, but not particularly limited to, for instance, lymphokine-activated killer cell (LAK cell), cytotoxic T cell (CTL), tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL), NK cell and the like, each having a cytotoxic activity.

20 In the present invention, the precursor cell which can be formed into a cytotoxic lymphocyte, i.e., the precursor cell which has an ability of differentiating into the lymphocyte, is exemplified by peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC), NK cell, naive cell, memory cell, hemopoietic stem cell, umbilical cord blood mononuclear cell and the like. In addition, so long as

25

a cell is a hemocyte, the cell can be used as a precursor cell in the present invention. Any of these cells which are collected from a living body can be used directly or those which are subjected to frozen storage can be used. Incidentally, in the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention, a material containing the above-mentioned cells, for instance, a blood such as peripheral blood or umbilical cord blood; one obtained by removing components such as erythrocyte and plasma from the blood; a marrow fluid and the like can be used.

One of the major characteristics of the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention resides in that the cytotoxic lymphocyte is prepared in the presence of an effective ingredient selected from fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. Here, the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention is carried out during the entire period of culture of the cytotoxic lymphocyte, or during any part of the period. In other words, the present invention encompasses those embodiments which comprise the above-mentioned step in a part of the steps of preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte.

Furthermore, while a conventional method for expanding a cytotoxic lymphocyte required addition of serum and plasma at 5 to 20% by volume in a medium, the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention is characterized in that the total concentration of serum and plasma in a medium is 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume. The total concentration of serum and plasma in a medium can be set to be preferably 0% by volume or more and 4% by volume or less, and especially preferably 0% by volume or more and 3% by volume or less. In an especially preferred

embodiment of the present invention, preparation of sufficient amount of cytotoxic lymphocyte can be carried out without adding serum or plasma to a medium at all, and is a very useful method from the viewpoint of security or amelioration of burden on a patient. In addition, in the present invention, when
5 the amount of serum and plasma used is desired to be further reduced, the amount of serum and plasma used can be gradually reduced in the middle of culture. In other words, the amount of serum and plasma used can be reduced more than usual by reducing the concentration of serum and plasma in a fresh medium used upon dilution of a cell culture solution, exchange of a medium or
10 exchange of a cell culture equipment described below, for the concentration of serum and plasma at initiation of the culture, or by not adding serum or plasma in the fresh medium. Therefore, the present invention provides a method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte, comprising at least one step of diluting the cell culture solution, step of exchanging the medium or step of exchanging the
15 cell culture equipment, wherein the total concentration of serum and plasma in the medium immediately after at least one step of diluting the cell culture solution, step of exchanging the medium or step of exchanging the cell culture equipment is same as that at initiation of culture or lowered as compared to that at initiation of culture.

20 Here, origin of the serum or plasma may be any of autologous (meaning that the origin of the cytotoxic lymphocyte used is same as that of the precursor cell) serum or plasma or nonautologous (meaning that the origin of the cytotoxic lymphocyte used is different from that of the precursor cell) serum or plasma. Preferably, autologous serum or plasma can be used, from the viewpoint of
25 security.

In the method of the present invention, the preparation of a cytotoxic lymphocyte, i.e., the induction, maintenance and/or expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte is usually performed in a medium containing given components in the presence of the above-mentioned effective ingredient of the present invention.

5 For instance, in the method of the present invention, when the induction or expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte is intended, the number of cells (cytotoxic lymphocytes and/or precursor cells) at the initiation of culture used in the present invention is not particularly limited. For instance, the number of cells is exemplified by from 1 cell/mL to 1×10^8 cells/mL, preferably from 10 1 cell/mL to 5×10^7 cells/mL, and more preferably from 1 cell/mL to 2×10^7 cells/mL. In addition, the culture conditions are not particularly limited, and usual conditions for cell culture can be employed. For instance, cells can be cultured under the conditions of 37°C in the presence of 5% CO₂ and the like. In addition, the medium can be diluted by adding a fresh medium, the medium can 15 be exchanged, or the cell culture equipment can be exchanged at appropriate intervals.

The medium used in the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention is not particularly limited except for the total concentration of serum and plasma, and a known medium prepared by mixing components 20 necessary for maintaining and growing a cytotoxic lymphocyte or its precursor cell can be used. For instance, a commercially available medium can be appropriately selected to be used. These media may contain appropriate proteins, cytokines and other components in addition to the inherent constituents. Preferably, a medium containing IL-2 is used in the present invention. The 25 concentration of IL-2 in the medium is, but not particularly limited to, for

instance, preferably from 0.01 to 1×10^5 U/mL, more preferably from 0.1 to 1×10^4 U/mL.

As the cell culture equipment used in the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention, for example, without particular limitation, a petri dish, a flask, a bag, a large culture bath, a bioreactor and the like can be used. Here, as a bag, a CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture can be used as described in Examples 34 to 38 and 45 to 52 described below. In addition, upon industrial preparation of a large amount of cytotoxic lymphocytes, a large culture bath can be used. Furthermore, any of those of open system and closed system can be used for the culture. Preferably, the culture is carried out in those of closed system, from the viewpoint of security of the resulting lymphocyte.

In addition, a precursor cell which can be formed into a cytotoxic lymphocyte can be co-cultured in a medium further containing an anti-CD3 antibody. The concentration of the anti-CD3 antibody in a medium is, but not particularly limited to, for instance, preferably from 0.001 to $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$, especially preferably from 0.01 to $100 \mu\text{g/mL}$. The anti-CD3 antibody can be added for the purpose of activating a receptor on a lymphocyte. Also, besides the above, a lymphocyte-stimulating factor such as lectin can be added. The concentration of the component in a medium is not particularly limited, so long as the desired effects can be obtained.

Besides the coexistence of these components including an effective ingredient of the present invention, by dissolving the components in a medium, there may be used by immobilization on an appropriate solid phase, for instance, a cell culture equipment (including any of those of open system and closed system), such as a petri dish, a flask or a bag, or to a cell culture carrier such as

beads, a membrane or a slide glass. Here, immobilization on beads can be carried out in accordance with the description of Examples 61 and 62 described below, and the prepared beads can be used in accordance with the description of Examples 63 and 64 described below. The materials for those solid phases are not particularly limited so long as the materials can be used for cell culture.

When the components are immobilized on, for instance, the above-mentioned equipment, it is preferable to immobilize a given amount of each component on the amount of the medium to be placed in the equipment so that the medium has a similar proportion to a desired concentration of the case where the components are used by dissolving the components in a medium upon placing the medium in the equipment. The amount of the components immobilized is not particularly limited, so long as the desired effects can be obtained. The above-mentioned carrier is used by immersing the carrier in a culture medium in the cell culture equipment during the cell culture. When the above-mentioned components are immobilized on the above-mentioned carrier, it is preferable to immobilize a given amount of each component on the amount of the medium to be placed in the equipment so that the medium has a similar proportion to a desired concentration of the case where the components are used by dissolving the components in a medium upon placing the carrier in the medium. The amount of the components immobilized is not particularly limited, so long as the desired effects can be obtained.

For instance, the immobilization of the fibronectin fragment can be carried out in accordance with the methods described in WO 97/18318 and WO 00/09168.

Once various components mentioned above or the effective ingredient of

the present invention is immobilized on the solid phase, the cytotoxic lymphocyte can be easily separated from the effective ingredient or the like after the lymphocyte is obtained by the method of the present invention only by separating the lymphocyte from the solid phase, so that the contamination of the effective ingredient into the lymphocyte can be prevented.

Furthermore, there may be used together with the above-mentioned components a compound selected from the group consisting of acidic polysaccharides, acidic oligosaccharides, acidic monosaccharides and salts thereof which are effective for induction of a cytotoxic T cell having an antigen-specific cytotoxic activity, described in WO 02/14481, or a substance selected from the following (A) to (D):

- (A) a substance having a binding activity to CD44;
- (B) a substance capable of regulating a signal emitted by binding of a CD44 ligand to CD44;
- (C) a substance capable of inhibiting binding of a growth factor to a growth factor receptor; and
- (D) a substance capable of regulating a signal emitted by binding of a growth factor to a growth factor receptor.

The above-mentioned substance having a binding activity to CD44 is exemplified by, for instance, a CD44 ligand and/or an anti-CD44 antibody. The substance capable of regulating a signal emitted by binding of a CD44 ligand to CD44 includes, for instance, various inhibitors or activators for phosphoenzymes and dephosphorylases. The substance capable of inhibiting binding of a growth factor to a growth factor receptor includes, for instance, a substance having a binding activity to a growth factor and forming a complex with the growth factor,

thereby inhibiting the binding of the growth factor to a growth factor receptor, or a substance having a binding activity to a growth factor receptor, thereby inhibiting the binding of the growth factor to a growth factor receptor.

Furthermore, the substance capable of regulating a signal emitted by binding of a growth factor to a growth factor receptor includes, for instance, various inhibitors or activators for phosphoenzymes and dephosphorylases. The concentration of these components in the medium is not particularly limited, so long as the desired effects can be obtained. Also, these components may be used by immobilization on the appropriate solid phase as mentioned above in addition to the coexistence of these components in the medium by dissolving the components in the medium.

Here, each of various substances mentioned above can be used alone or in admixture of two or more kinds.

In the present invention, the phrase "in the presence of the above-mentioned effective ingredient" refers to the fact that the above-mentioned effective ingredient is present in a state that the effective ingredient can exhibit its function when the induction, maintenance or expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte is carried out, and the existing manner is not particularly limited. For instance, when the effective ingredient is dissolved in the medium to be used, the content of the effective ingredient of the present invention in the medium in which culture is carried out is not particularly limited, so long as the desired effects are obtained. The content of the effective ingredient is, for instance, preferably from 0.0001 to 10000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, more preferably from 0.001 to 10000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, even more preferably 0.005 to 5000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, especially preferably from 0.01 to 1000 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

When the expression level of IL-2R is determined for the cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention, a significant increase in expression level of IL-2R is recognized as compared to a cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by carrying out at least any one of induction, maintenance and expansion in the absence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. Here, the expression level of IL-2R can be determined by a known method, for instance, using an anti-IL-2R antibody.

As described above, the cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention has an increased expression level of IL-2R. IL-2R is an activation marker which is expressed on a surface of an activated T cell, and with the expression of this molecule, cytokine production, cytotoxic activity, proliferation activation or the like is activated. Therefore, the cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention is a group of cells having a high function.

In addition, since the cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention has an increased expression level of IL-2R, the cytotoxic lymphocyte has an increased sensitivity to a stimulation by IL-2 added to a medium, or IL-2 produced by a precursor cell of a cytotoxic lymphocyte, a lymphocyte itself or other coexisting cell. For this reason, the cytotoxic lymphocyte can be activated by itself even under the environment of a smaller amount of IL-2 (for instance, in a living body or the like).

Further, in the cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention, the existence ratio of (CD8-positive) cell having a CD8 marker is high as compared to that of the cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by carrying out at least any one of induction, maintenance and expansion in the

absence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. This fact has some advantages, for instance, 1. that the CD8-positive cell produces a cytokine such as interferon- γ , thereby causing immunological activation to change a helper T cell balance into the Th1 dominant system, 2. that the CD8-positive cell is a cellular immunocyte that can efficiently exclude a foreign substance such as a virus or a tumor cell, 3. that when the CD8-positive cell is obtained, the CD8-positive cell can be enriched with culturing the cell in accordance with the method of the present invention, while the CD8-positive cell has been conventionally purified with magnet beads or a flow cytometer, 4. that the cytotoxic lymphocyte is suitably used as a precursor cell during the induction of CTL, because the ratio of the CD8-positive cell is high, 5. that even a cell population having a lower ratio of the CD8-positive cell can be cultured with increasing the ratio of the CD8-positive cell and the like. Therefore, the method of the present invention is very useful in the preparation of a cytotoxic lymphocyte.

Here, the ratio of the CD8-positive cell in the cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention can be determined by, for instance, but not particularly limited to, using an anti-CD8 antibody.

In addition, the cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared according to the method of the present invention has an excellent characteristic that high cytotoxic activity as previously observed is maintained, even when a cell after the culture is maintained over a long period of time, or the cell is proliferated. In other words, the cytotoxic lymphocyte maintains a high cytotoxic activity as compared to a cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by carrying out at least any one of induction, maintenance and expansion in the absence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a

mixture thereof. Therefore, there can be maintained as a lymphocyte having a stable cytotoxic activity by cloning the cultured cytotoxic lymphocyte. In addition, the induced cytotoxic lymphocyte can be proliferated and expanded by stimulating the cytotoxic lymphocyte with an antigen, various kinds of cytokines, or an anti-CD3 antibody. A known method can be used for the maintenance or expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte without being particularly limited.

The maintenance of the above-mentioned cytotoxic lymphocyte refers to the maintenance of the cytotoxic lymphocyte with keeping its cytotoxic activity. The culture conditions during the maintenance are not particularly limited, and the conditions used for ordinary cell culture can be used. For instance, the cells can be cultured under the conditions of 37°C in the presence of 5% CO₂, and the like. In addition, the medium can be exchanged with a fresh one at appropriate time intervals. The medium to be used and other components simultaneously used therewith and the like are the same as those mentioned above.

One of the major characteristics of the maintenance and expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte in the method of the present invention resides in that the method comprises respectively continuously culturing and expanding the cytotoxic lymphocyte in a medium containing serum and plasma at a total concentration of 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume, in the presence of the effective ingredient of the present invention, i.e. fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. According to the expansion, the cell number of the cytotoxic lymphocyte can be increased in a state that the cytotoxic activity owned by the cytotoxic lymphocyte is maintained. In other words, as one embodiment of the method of the present invention, there is provided a method for expanding a cytotoxic lymphocyte.

The cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention has an ability to recognize a desired target cell, and for example, destroys the cell which is to be the target by its cytotoxic activity. The cytotoxic activity of the cytotoxic lymphocyte can be assessed by a known method. For example, the cytotoxic activity of the cytotoxic lymphocyte to a target cell labeled with a radioactive substance, a fluorescent substance or the like can be assessed by determining radioactivity or fluorescence intensity from the target cell destroyed by the cytotoxic lymphocyte. The cytotoxic activity can also be detected by determining the amount of cytokine such as GM-CSF or IFN- γ specifically released from a cytotoxic lymphocyte or the target cell. In addition, the cytotoxic activity can be directly confirmed by use of an antigenic peptide-MHC complex labeled with a fluorescent dye and the like. In this case, the cytotoxic activity of the cytotoxic lymphocyte can be assessed, for example, by contacting a cytotoxic lymphocyte with a first fluorescent marker coupled with a cytotoxic lymphocyte-specific antibody, followed by contacting with an antigenic peptide-MHC complex coupled with a second fluorescent marker, and carrying out FACS (fluorescence-activated cell sorting) analysis on the presence of double-labeled cell.

Further, the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention has the feature that the culture can be initiated at a low number of cells. A large amount of lymphocytes is required in order to carry out adopted immunotherapy, but it is difficult to obtain a large amount of lymphocytes from a patient. In addition, in an ordinary expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte, there have been necessitated selection of a cell culture equipment having an appropriate culture area depending upon the number of cells to be used, and

culture at an appropriate amount of the medium. In other words, usually, the culture is initiated under the high density conditions that the amount (number) of cells to a culturing area in a cell culture equipment [i.e. area (cm^2) of a surface area of the equipment contacting with the medium] is 1×10^6 cells/ cm^2 or more, and the cell concentration is 1×10^6 cells/mL or more. When the culture is carried out under the conditions below this cell level, an expansion fold [a ratio of the number of cells after the expansion to the number of cells before the expansion (the number of cells after expansion/the number of cells before expansion)] becomes very low, whereby requiring a long-term culture period before the cytotoxic lymphocytes are obtained in a large amount. Therefore, generally, a large number of lymphocytes are currently prepared by, for instance, initiating the culture using a small cell culture equipment, and thereafter using a stepwise, large-scaled cell culture equipment, or a method of increasing the number of cell culture equipments and repeating dilution procedures. As described above, a plurality of culture systems are required in the ordinary expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte.

According to the method of the present invention, even when initiated with a small amount of cells, the cell can be cultured with a high expansion fold regardless of the size of a cell culture equipment. Therefore, a complicated procedure which has been conventionally conducted, such as an exchange of the cell culture equipment or the cell culture solution and the dilution procedures of the cell culture solution, become unnecessary. In other words, according to the method of the present invention, the expansion of the cytotoxic lymphocyte can be satisfactorily carried out by culture procedures using one cell culture equipment, i.e., one culture system. Therefore, according to the method of the

present invention, a method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte which does not require the step of diluting the cell culture solution can be accomplished.

Especially, when LAK cell is expanded according to the method of the present invention, LAK cell can be expanded by adding a precursor cell which can be
5 formed into a LAK cell and a medium to a large-volume cell culture equipment, and adding only IL-2 thereto in subsequent steps. The present invention is very useful in the aspect that a large amount of LAK cell can be obtained by a simple procedure. Here, the fibronectin fragment can be preferably used as the effective
10 ingredient of the present invention to be used from the viewpoint of obtaining a higher expansion fold. As described above, according to the method of the present invention, a necessary amount of the cytotoxic lymphocyte can be obtained in a shorter time period.

For instance, when at least any one of induction, maintenance and expansion of a cytotoxic lymphocyte is initiated at a low number of cells in a cell
15 culture equipment containing a medium in the presence of the effective ingredient of the present invention, the induction, maintenance or expansion can be carried out by using an amount of the cell satisfying the conditions selected from the followings (a) and (b) at a low concentration or low density at the initiation of culture:

20 (a) a ratio of the amount of cells to the culture area in the cell culture equipment to be used being preferably from 1 cell/cm² to 5×10^5 cells/cm², more preferably from 10 cells/cm² to 1×10^5 cells/cm², especially preferably from 1×10^2 cells/cm² to 5×10^4 cells/cm²; and

(b) a concentration of the cells in the medium being preferably from
25 1 cell/mL to 5×10^5 cells/mL, more preferably from 10 cells/mL to 1×10^5

cells/mL, and especially preferably from 1×10^2 cells/mL to 5×10^4 cells/mL.

The amount of cells as used herein refers to the number of cytotoxic lymphocytes and/or precursor cells.

In addition, in the method of the present invention, there can be
5 exemplified a method comprising carrying out at least any one of induction, maintenance and expansion of a cytotoxic lymphocyte in one culturing system, which does not require the step of dilution procedure of the cell culture solution.

Furthermore, the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention has the feature that the culture can also be carried out at a large
10 number of cells. In other words, in the case where a method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte in a cell culture equipment including a medium includes at least one step of diluting the cell culture solution with a fresh medium, step of exchanging the medium, or step of exchanging the cell culture equipment during the culture, even when the culture conditions immediately after these steps are
15 set to be at a high concentration (for example, the concentration of the cells in the cell culture solution being from 2×10^5 cells/mL to 1×10^8 cells/mL, preferably from 2×10^5 cells/mL to 5×10^7 cells/mL, more preferably from 2×10^5 cells/mL to 2×10^7 cells/mL) or at a high density (for example, the ratio of the number of the cells in the cell culture solution to the culture area in the cell
20 culture equipment being from 1×10^5 cells/cm² to 1×10^8 cells/cm², preferably from 1×10^5 cells/cm² to 5×10^7 cells/cm², more preferably from 1×10^5 cells/cm² to 2×10^7 cells/cm²), the method of the present invention can accomplish a good expansion fold as compared to that of the conventional method. In usual expansion of a cytotoxic lymphocyte, the number of the cells at
25 the initiation of culture is often set to be at a comparably high concentration or

high density, and the cell concentration in the cell culture solution or the cell density in the cell culture equipment is set to be low, in accordance with increase in proliferation ratio of the cells. The culture at a large number of cells of the present invention refers to preparation of a cytotoxic lymphocyte of which
5 conditions are set to be at a high concentration or at a high density, wherein the concentration of cells in the cell culture solution is from 2×10^5 cells/mL to 1×10^8 cells/mL, or the ratio of the number of cells in the cell culture solution to the culture area in the cell culture equipment is from 1×10^5 cells/cm² to
10 1×10^8 cells/cm², upon setting the cell concentration or cell density during the culture. Here, as used herein, the expression "immediately after the step of diluting the cell culture solution with a fresh medium, step of exchanging the medium, or step of exchanging the cell culture equipment" does not comprise the initiation of the culture.

Advantages of being able to carrying out the culture at a large number of
15 cells as described above include reduction in the amount of the medium, the medium additives such as serum and plasma, the cell culture equipment which are used, labor, and space for the culture. Adoptive immunotherapy needs a large amount of lymphocytes, thereby needs a very large amount of medium or cell culture equipment to be used. Accordingly, it requires an extensive space
20 for the culture and labor. The above is to be a great problem for spread of adoptive immunotherapy. Therefore, since the method of the present invention can solve the problem as described above, it is a very creative invention for institution or management of a facility.

As previously described, the method of the present invention can be
25 applied to any of cell culture at a low concentration or low density, or cell culture

at a high concentration or high density. Therefore, use of the method of the present invention enables preparation of a cytotoxic lymphocyte at various cell concentrations or cell densities, depending on culture conditions.

5 In addition, in the method of the present invention, the cell can be co-cultured with an appropriate feeder cell. When the cytotoxic lymphocyte is co-cultured with the feeder cell, it is desired that the medium is one that is suitable for maintenance and growth of both the cytotoxic lymphocyte and the feeder cell. As the medium, a commercially available medium can be used.

10 The feeder cell used for the method of the present invention is not particularly limited, so long as the feeder cell stimulates cytotoxic lymphocyte cooperatively with an anti-CD3 antibody to activate T cell receptor. In the present invention, for instance, PBMC or B cell transformed with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV-B cell) is used. Usually, a feeder cell is used after its proliferating ability is taken away by means of irradiation or the like. Incidentally, the content
15 of the feeder cell in the medium may be determined according to the known method. For instance, the content is preferably from 1×10^5 cells/mL to 1×10^7 cells/mL.

20 In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, non-virus-infected cell, for instance, a cell other than EBV-B cell, is used as a feeder cell. By using the non-virus-infected cell, the possibility that EBV-B cell is admixed in an expanded cytotoxic lymphocyte can be eliminated, thereby making it possible to increase the safety in medical treatments utilizing cytotoxic lymphocyte, such as adoptive immunotherapy.

25 In addition, in the method of the present invention, the cell can also be co-cultured with an appropriate antigen-presenting cell. The antigen-presenting cell

can be prepared by adding an antigenic peptide to a cell having an antigen-presenting ability, thereby allowing the cell to present the antigenic peptide on its surface [see, for instance, Bendnarek M. A., et al., *J. Immunol.*, 147(12), 4047-4053 (1991)]. In addition, in the case where a cell having an antigen-presenting ability has an ability to process an antigen, an antigen is added to the cell, whereby the antigen is incorporated into the cell and processed therein, and fragmented antigenic peptides are presented on the cell surface. Incidentally, when an antigenic peptide is added to a cell having an antigen-presenting ability, an antigenic peptide matching the MHC restriction or an antigenic peptide which is not restricted by the MHC of the antigen-presenting cell used and the cytotoxic lymphocyte to be induced is used.

Incidentally, the antigen used in the present invention is not particularly limited, and includes, for instance, exogenous antigens such as bacteria and viruses, endogenous antigens such as tumor-associated antigens (cancer antigens), and the like.

In the present invention, it is preferable that the antigen-presenting cell is made non-proliferative. In order to make the cell non-proliferative, the cell may be, for instance, subjected to irradiation with X-ray or the like, or a treatment with an agent such as mitomycin.

When LAK cell is prepared by the preparation method of the present invention, the culture of LAK cell is carried out by incubating a precursor cell which can be formed into LAK cell together with IL-2 in the presence of the above-mentioned effective ingredient. The precursor cell which can be formed into LAK cell includes, but not particularly limited to, for instance, peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC), NK cell, umbilical cord blood mononuclear

cell, hemopoietic stem cell, blood components containing these cells, and the like.

In addition, the general conditions for culturing LAK cell may be set in accordance with the known conditions [for instance, see *Saibo Kogaku (Cell Technology)*, 14(2), 223-227, (1995); *Saibo Baiyo (Cell Culture)* 17(6), 192-195, (1991); *THE LANCET*, 356, 802-807, (2000); *Current Protocols in Immunology*, supplement 17, UNIT 7.7], except that the above-mentioned medium is used. The culture conditions are not particularly limited, and the conditions which are used in ordinary cell culture can be employed. For instance, the culture can be carried out under the conditions of 37°C in the presence of 5 % CO₂, and the like. This co-culture is usually carried out for about 2 to about 15 days. In addition, the step of diluting the cell culture solution, the step of exchanging the medium, or the step of exchanging the cell culture equipment can be carried out at appropriate intervals.

In the same manner as those for the above-mentioned induction, maintenance or expansion of the LAK cell, as to CTL and TIL, a group of cells having a high cytotoxic activity can be prepared by culturing the cells in the presence of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof. In the present invention, there is no particular limitation in the procedures of activating these cells so long as fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof is coexistent therewith and a medium containing serum and plasma at a total concentration of 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume is used. The procedures can be carried out using a medium appropriate for culture or activation of the above-mentioned cells. As to the amount of fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof used, the method of adding the component and the like, appropriate ones may be selected in accordance with the above-mentioned

method.

Here, the method for expanding a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention is not limited particularly, so long as the above-mentioned effective ingredient is present in the culture system used in the method, and the total concentration of serum and plasma in the medium is 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume. The present invention encompasses those embodiments wherein the above-mentioned effective ingredient is present in the culture system, and wherein the total concentration of serum and plasma in the medium is 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume in the conventional method for expanding a cytotoxic lymphocyte other than those described above.

Diseases to which the cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared by the method of the present invention is administered are exemplified by, but not limited specifically to, for example, cancer, malignant tumor, hepatitis, or infectious diseases such as influenza, caused by a virus, a bacteria or a fungus. In addition, when a foreign gene is further introduced thereto as described below, the effects can be also expected for various genetic diseases. The cytotoxic lymphocyte prepared by the method of the present invention can also be utilized for donor lymphocyte infusion and the like for the purpose of prevention from an infectious disease after bone marrow transplantation or X-ray irradiation.

In another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a medium for culturing a cytotoxic lymphocyte, comprising as an effective ingredient fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof, wherein the total concentration of serum and plasma in the medium is 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume. The medium further comprises other optional ingredient, for instance, a medium component, a protein, and a cytokine

(preferably IL-2), which are used for known cell culture, and other desired components. Here, the medium can be prepared in accordance with a known method, using the effective ingredient of the present invention, and autologous or nonautologous serum or plasma so as to have a total concentration of 0% by volume or more and less than 5% by volume in the medium. The content of the effective ingredient of the present invention and the like in the medium is not limited particularly, so long as the desired effects of the present invention can be obtained. The content can be appropriately determined as desired, for example, in accordance with the content of the effective ingredient and the like in the above-mentioned medium used in the method of the present invention. One embodiment of the medium of the present invention encompasses a medium containing a cell culture carrier to which fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof is immobilized and a medium provided being included in the cell culture equipment to which fibronectin, a fragment thereof or a mixture thereof is immobilized.

Usually, in the lymphocyte-containing culture obtained by using the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte as described above, cells other than cytotoxic lymphocyte such as helper T cell are admixed therein. However, since lymphocytes having a cytotoxic activity are contained in a large amount in the lymphocyte-containing culture obtained by the present invention, the cells in the culture can be harvested from the culture by centrifugation or the like, and directly used as a cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention. Moreover, if the above-mentioned effective ingredient or the like is immobilized on a cell culture equipment or the like, there is no risk of admixture of the component or the like in the resulting cytotoxic lymphocyte.

In addition, a cell population (or culture) rich in a cytotoxic lymphocyte can be further separated from the culture by a known method, and used as a cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained by the method of the present invention. In other words, the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention
5 can comprise the step of selecting a cell population rich in a cytotoxic lymphocyte from the culture obtained by the method.

The method of selecting a cell population rich in a cytotoxic lymphocyte is not particularly limited. The method is exemplified by, for instance, a method comprising selectively collecting only the desired cell from the culture using a
10 cell culture equipment or carrier to which an antibody against a cell surface antigen expressed on the desired cell surface, for instance, an anti-CD8 antibody, is bound, or a method using a flow cytometer. The above-mentioned carrier is exemplified by magnetic beads or a column. In addition, the cell population rich in the desired cell can be obtained by removing by adsorbing out cells other than
15 the desired cell from the culture. For instance, the helper T cell can be removed from the lymphocyte culture using an antibody against a cell surface antigen expressed on a surface of the helper T cell, for instance, an anti-CD4 antibody. In this step, a flow cytometer can be also used.

Further, the present invention provides a cytotoxic lymphocyte obtained
20 by the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention mentioned above. The lymphocyte has a high cytotoxic activity, which has a characteristic that there is little lowering of the cytotoxic activity, even when the lymphocyte is subjected to the continuous culture or expansion over a long period of time. In addition, the present invention provides a medicament
25 (therapeutic agent) comprising the lymphocyte as an effective ingredient.

Especially, the above-mentioned therapeutic agent comprising the lymphocyte is suitably used in adoptive immunotherapy. In the adoptive immunotherapy, the lymphocyte having a cytotoxic activity suitable for treating a patient is administered to the patient by, for instance, intravenous administration. The therapeutic agent is very useful for use in the above-mentioned diseases or donor lymphocyte infusion. The therapeutic agent can be prepared by, for instance, blending the lymphocyte prepared by the method of the present invention as an effective ingredient with, for instance, a known organic or inorganic carrier suitable for non-oral administration, an excipient, a stabilizing agent and the like, according to a method known in the pharmaceutical field. Incidentally, various conditions for the therapeutic agent, such as the content of lymphocyte of the present invention in the therapeutic agent and the dose of the therapeutic agent, can be appropriately determined according to the known adoptive immunotherapy.

The method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention can further comprise the step of transducing a foreign gene into the lymphocyte. In other words, one embodiment of the present invention provides a method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte, further comprising the step of transducing a foreign gene into a cytotoxic lymphocyte. Here, the term "foreign" refers to those which are foreign to a lymphocyte into which a gene is to be transduced.

By carrying out the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention, especially the method for expanding a cytotoxic lymphocyte, the ability for proliferation of the cultured lymphocyte is enhanced. Therefore, by combining the method for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention with the step of transducing a gene, increase in the gene-transducing

efficiency is expected.

Methods of transducing a foreign gene are not particularly limited, and an appropriate method can be selected from a known method for transducing a gene. The step of transducing a gene can be carried out at any given point during the preparation of a cytotoxic lymphocyte. For instance, it is preferable to carry out the step simultaneously with any step of the above-mentioned induction, maintenance and/or expansion of the lymphocyte or after the step, from the viewpoint of working efficiency.

As the above-mentioned method for transducing a gene, any of methods using a viral vector, and methods without using the vector can be employed in the present invention. The details of those methods have been already published in numerous literatures.

The above-mentioned viral vector is not particularly limited, and a known viral vector ordinarily used in the method for transducing a gene, for instance, retroviral vector, lentiviral vector, adenoviral vector, adeno-associated viral vector, simian viral vector, vaccinia viral vector, sendai viral vector, or the like is used. Especially preferably, as the viral vector, retrovirus, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus or simian virus is used. As the above-mentioned viral vector, those lacking replication ability so that the viral vector cannot self-replicate in an infected cell are preferable.

The retroviral vector is used for the purpose of gene therapy or the like because there can be stably incorporated a foreign gene inserted into the vector in chromosomal DNA in the cell into which the vector is to be transduced. Since the vector has a high infection efficiency to the cell during mitosis and proliferation, the gene transduction is preferably carried out in the step for

preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte, for instance, the step of expansion.

As the method for transducing a gene without using a viral vector, there can be employed, but not particularly limited to, for instance, a method using a carrier such as liposome or ligand-polylysine, calcium phosphate method, electroporation method, particle gun method or the like. In this case, there is transduced a foreign gene incorporated into plasmid DNA or linear DNA.

The foreign gene to be transduced into a cytotoxic lymphocyte in the present invention is not particularly limited, and an arbitrary gene which is desired to be transduced into the above-mentioned cell can be selected. As the gene as described above, besides a gene encoding a protein (for instance, an enzyme, a cytokine, a receptor or the like), for instance, a gene encoding an antisense nucleic acid, siRNA (small interfering RNA) or a ribozyme can be used. In addition, an appropriate marker gene which is capable of selecting a cell into which a gene is transduced may be transduced simultaneously.

The above-mentioned foreign gene can be, for instance, inserted into a vector, a plasmid or the like, so that the foreign gene is expressed under the control of an appropriate promoter, and used. In addition, in order to achieve an efficient transcription of a gene, there may exist in a vector other regulating element which cooperates with a promoter or a transcription initiation site, for instance, an enhancer sequence or a terminator sequence. In addition, for the purpose of inserting a foreign gene into a chromosome of a lymphocyte in which the gene is transduced by homologous recombination, for instance, a foreign gene may be arranged between flanking sequences comprising nucleotide sequences each having homology to nucleotide sequences located on both sides of the desired target insertion site of the gene in the chromosome. The foreign

gene to be transduced may be one that is a naturally occurring or an artificially generated, or may be one in which DNA molecules having different origins from each other are bound by a known means such as ligation. Moreover, the foreign gene may be one having a sequence in which a mutation is introduced into a naturally occurring sequence depending upon its purpose.

According to the method of the present invention, for instance, a gene encoding an enzyme associated with the resistance to a drug used for the treatment of a patient with cancer or the like can be transduced into a cytotoxic lymphocyte, thereby giving the lymphocyte a drug resistance. If the cytotoxic lymphocyte as described above is used, adoptive immunotherapy and drug therapy can be combined, and, therefore, higher therapeutic effects can be obtained. The drug resistance gene is exemplified by, for instance, a multidrug resistance gene.

On the other hand, conversely to the above-mentioned embodiment, a gene so as to give a sensitivity against a particular drug can be transduced into a cytotoxic lymphocyte, thereby giving sensitivity against the drug. In this case, the lymphocyte after being transplanted to a living body can be removed by administering the drug. The gene for giving sensitivity against a drug is exemplified by, for instance, a thymidine kinase gene.

(3) CH-296Na

In the present invention, there are also provided a novel polypeptide having the amino acid sequence (x) shown in SEQ ID NO: 25 (CH-296Na) of Sequence Listing, or a polypeptide having an amino acids sequence (y) having deletion, insertion, addition or substitution of one or the plural number of amino

acids in the amino acid sequence (x), wherein the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence (y) has a function equivalent to that of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence (x), and a nucleic acid encoding the novel polypeptide. The nucleic acid is exemplified by a nucleic acid comprising (1) a DNA comprising
5 the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 26 (a nucleic acid encoding CH-296Na); (2) a DNA encoding a polypeptide comprising a nucleotide sequence having deletion, substitution, insertion or addition of one or the plural number of nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 26, wherein the polypeptide has a function equivalent to that of the polypeptide encoded by the
10 DNA (1); or (3) a DNA which hybridizes to a DNA comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 26 under stringent conditions, which encodes a polypeptide having a function equivalent to that of the polypeptide encoded by the DNA (1).

Here, in the present specification, the novel polypeptide is referred to as
15 the polypeptide of the present invention, and the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is referred to as the nucleic acid of the present invention, in some cases.

Hereinafter, the polypeptide of the present invention, the nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide, and the method for preparing the polypeptide will be
20 described.

The polypeptide of the present invention includes those having an amino acid sequence having one or more of substitution, deletion, insertion or addition of one or the plural number of amino acids in the above-mentioned amino acid sequence, so long as the polypeptide has any of the desired functions [functions
25 of the above-mentioned (i) to (iv)] in the preparation of a cytotoxic lymphocyte

as mentioned above. The polypeptide of the present invention other than CH-296Na is exemplified by a polypeptide having one or more of any of substitution, deletion, insertion or addition of preferably 1 to 20 amino acids, more preferably 1 to 10 amino acids, and further preferably 1 to 5 amino acids in the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 25 of Sequence Listing. Here, substitution or the like of an amino acid can be carried out to an extent where it can change physicochemical characteristics and the like of an inherent polypeptide within the range where the function of the polypeptide can be maintained. The detail and the method for preparing the polypeptide is as described above.

The nucleic acid shown in SEQ ID NO: 26 of Sequence Listing encoding the polypeptide of the present invention can be obtained as a DNA fragment encoding CH-296Na by carrying out PCR using a cDNA encoding human fibronectin derived from plasma as a template. As a primer used in the PCR is not limited specifically. For example, Primer CH-296Na1 or Primer CH-296Na2 shown in SEQ ID NO: 27 or 28 of Sequence Listing can be used as the primer. In addition, the nucleic acid can be obtained by binding a plasmid of the above-mentioned FERM BP-2800 (*Escherichia coli* carrying a plasmid encoding CH-296) and a DNA fragment having a sequence which is present between a cell binding domain and heparin binding domain of a native fibronectin derived from plasma (11 of the type III repetitive sequence in Figure 1) using appropriate restriction site.

In addition, the nucleic acid of the present invention also includes a nucleic acid having one or more of any of substitution, deletion, insertion or addition of one or the plural number of nucleotide in the nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid shown in SEQ ID NO: 26 of Sequence Listing. For example, the

nucleic acid is exemplified by a nucleic acid having one or more of any of substitution, deletion, insertion or addition of 1 to 60 nucleotides, more preferably 1 to 30 nucleotides, further preferably 1 to 15 nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 26 of Sequence Listing. Here, substitution or the like of a nucleotide can be carried out to an extent where it can change physicochemical characteristics of a polypeptide and the like encoded by the nucleic acid within the range where the function of the polypeptide can be maintained. The detail and the method for substitution or the like of a nucleotide are pursuant to the description for those of the above-mentioned substitution or the like of an amino acid.

Furthermore, the nucleic acid of the present invention includes a nucleic acid, which hybridizes to a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 26 under stringent conditions, and which encodes a polypeptide having a function equivalent to that of the polypeptide of the present invention, i.e., at least any of the functions of the (i) to (iv) in the preparation of the cytotoxic lymphocyte mentioned above. The "stringent conditions" are not limited specifically, and can be set by appropriately determining temperature and salt concentration upon hybridization, preferably additionally upon washing, depending on the DNA which hybridizes to the DNA comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 26. The stringent conditions include, for example, the conditions described in a literature such as Sambrook et al., *Molecular cloning, A laboratory manual* 3rd edition, 2001, published by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

Specifically, for example, the stringent conditions are exemplified by incubation at 50°C, preferably at 65°C in a solution containing 6 × SSC (1 × SSC

being 0.15 M NaCl, 0.015 M sodium citrate, pH 7.0), 0.5% SDS, 5 × Denhardt's (0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA), 0.1% polyvinyl pyrrolidone, 0.1% Ficoll 400) and 100 µg/mL salmon sperm DNA. When T_m value of the DNA used is known, the above-mentioned temperature may be lower than that value by 5 to 12°C. Furthermore, conditions, such as carrying out the step of removing the DNA hybridizing non-specifically by washing, wherein from the viewpoint of improving accuracy, washing is carried out under conditions of, for example, 2 × SSC, more stringently 0.1 × SSC and the like and/or conditions of higher temperature, such as 25°C or more, more stringently 37°C or more, further stringently 42°C or more, even more stringently 50°C or more, varying depending on the T_m value of the DNA used, may be added.

The present invention also encompasses a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to the polynucleotide of the present invention under lower stringent conditions. Variation of stringency of the hybridization and signal detection is carried out mainly by manipulation of formamide concentration (lower percentile of formamide causes lowered stringency), salt concentration or temperature. For example, lower stringent conditions include overnight incubation at 37°C in a solution containing 6 × SSPE (20 × SSPE = 3 M NaCl; 0.2 M NaH_2PO_4 ; 0.02 M EDTA, pH 7.4), 0.5% SDS, 30% formamide, 100 µg/mL salmon sperm blocking DNA; followed by washing with 1 × SSPE and 0.1% SDS at 50°C. Furthermore, in order to accomplish lower stringency, the washing carried out after the stringent hybridization can be carried out at a higher salt concentration (for example, 5 × SSC).

The above-mentioned conditions can be modified by adding and/or substituting an alternative blocking reagent used for suppressing background in a

hybridization experiment. Typical blocking reagent includes Denhardt's reagent, BLOTTO, heparin, denatured salmon sperm DNA and commercially available product formulation. In addition, other elements other than the above-mentioned hybridization conditions are needed to be modified depending on such modification, in some cases.

On the other hand, a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 25 of Sequence Listing can be obtained by genetic engineering technique, using the nucleic acid this obtained. In other words, the polypeptide can be obtained by inserting the nucleic acid into an appropriate expression vector including, but not being limited specifically to, pET vector, pCold vector and the like, to express the polypeptide by a known method, for example, in *Escherichia coli* or the like.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will be more concretely described by means of the examples, without intending to limit the scope of the present invention thereto in any way.

Preparation Example 1 Preparation of Fibronectin Fragment

(1) Preparation of Fibronectin Fragment

H-271, a fragment derived from human fibronectin, was prepared from *Escherichia coli* HB101/pHD101 (FERM BP-2264) in accordance with the method described in U.S. Patent No. 5,198,423.

In addition, H-296, CH-271 and CH-296, fragments derived from human fibronectin, were each prepared from a culture obtained by culturing *Escherichia*

coli HB101/pHD102 (FERM BP-7420), *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCH101 (FERM BP-2799) or *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCH102 (FERM BP-2800), in accordance with the method described in the above-mentioned gazette.

5 C-274, a fragment derived from human fibronectin, was prepared from a culture obtained by culturing *Escherichia coli* JM109/pTF7221 (FERM BP-1915) in accordance with the method described in U.S. Patent No. 5,102,988.

10 C-CS1, a fragment derived from human fibronectin, was prepared from a culture obtained by culturing *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCS25 (FERM BP-5723) in accordance with the method described in Japanese Patent Gazette No. 3104178.

15 CHV-89 and CHV-179, fragments derived from human fibronectin, were each prepared from a culture obtained by culturing *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCHV89 (FERM P-12182) or *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCHV179 (FERM P-12183), in accordance with the method described in Japanese Patent Gazette No. 2729712.

20 In addition, CHV-90, a fragment derived from human fibronectin, was prepared in accordance with the method described in Japanese Patent Gazette No. 2729712. Concretely, a plasmid pCHV90 was constructed in accordance with the procedures described in the gazette, and thereafter a transformant carrying the plasmid was cultured, and CHV-90 was prepared from the culture.

25 CHV-181, a fragment derived from human fibronectin, was prepared by constructing the plasmid (pCHV181) comprising a DNA encoding CHV-181 in accordance with the method described in WO 97/18318, thereafter culturing *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCHV181 into which the plasmid had been introduced,

and preparing the fragment from the culture in the same manner as that for the above CHV-179.

(2) Preparation of CHV-92

As to pCHV181, a plasmid for expressing the above-mentioned polypeptide CHV-181, there was constructed a plasmid CHV92 having deletion of a region encoding a III-13 region in the region encoding CHV-181. The deletion procedures were performed in accordance with procedures for deleting a III-14 coding region from a plasmid pCHV179, which are described in Japanese Patent Gazette No. 2729712.

Escherichia coli HB101 transformed with the above-mentioned plasmid pCHV92 (*Escherichia coli* HB101/pCHV92) was cultured, and the purification procedures were carried out in accordance with the method of purifying the CHV-89 polypeptide described in Japanese Patent Gazette No. 2729712, to obtain a purified CHV-92 preparation from the resulting culture.

(3) Preparation of H-275-Cys

A plasmid for expressing a polypeptide H-275-Cys was constructed in accordance with the following procedures. Concretely, a plasmid pCH102 was prepared from *Escherichia coli* HB101/pCH102 (FERM BP-2800). PCR was carried out using a primer 12S having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 21 of Sequence Listing and a primer 14A having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 22 of Sequence Listing with the above plasmid as a template, to give a DNA fragment of about 0.8 kb, encoding a heparin binding domain of fibronectin. The resulting DNA fragment was digested with *Nco*I and *Bam*HI (both manufactured by TAKARA BIO INC.), and thereafter ligated with pTV118N (manufactured by TAKARA BIO INC.) which had been

digested with *NcoI* and *BamHI*, to construct a plasmid pRH1.

A plasmid vector pINIII-ompA₁ [Ghrayeb J., et al., *EMBO J.*, 3(10), 2437-2442 (1984)] was digested with *BamHI* and *HincII* (manufactured by TAKARA BIO INC.) to collect a DNA fragment of about 0.9 kb, containing a
5 lipoprotein terminator region. This fragment was mixed and ligated with the above-mentioned plasmid pRH1 which had been digested with *BamHI* and *HincII*, to give a plasmid pRH1-T containing a *lac* promoter, a DNA fragment encoding a heparin binding domain and a lipoprotein terminator in this order.

The reaction for PCR was carried out by using a primer Cys-A having the
10 nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 23 of Sequence Listing and a primer Cys-S having the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 24 of Sequence Listing with this plasmid pRH1-T as a template. Thereafter, the collected amplified DNA fragment was digested with *NotI* (manufactured by TAKARA BIO INC.), and the DNA fragment was further self-ligated. A cyclic DNA thus
15 obtained was digested with *SpeI* and *ScaI* (manufactured by TAKARA BIO INC.) to give a DNA fragment of 2.3 kb, and the resulting fragment was mixed and ligated with a DNA fragment of 2.5 kb, obtained by digesting the plasmid pRH1-T with *SpeI* and *ScaI* (manufactured by TAKARA BIO INC.), to give a plasmid pRH-Cys. The plasmid encodes a polypeptide H-275-Cys in which four
20 amino acids Met-Ala-Ala-Ser were added to an N-terminal side of the above-mentioned H-271, and further Cys was added to a C-terminal of the H-271.

The polypeptide H-275-Cys was prepared by the following method. *Escherichia coli* HB101 which had been transformed with the above-mentioned plasmid pRH-Cys (*Escherichia coli* HB101/pRH-Cys) was cultured overnight at
25 37°C in 120 mL of an LB medium. The bacterial cells collected from the culture

medium were suspended in 40 mL of a buffer for disruption (50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF, pH 7.5), and the suspension was subjected to ultrasonic treatment to disrupt the bacterial cells. The supernatant obtained by centrifugation was applied to Hi Trap-heparin
5 column (manufactured by Pharmacia) which had been equilibrated with a purifying buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5). The non-adsorbed fraction in the column was washed with the same buffer, and thereafter the elution was carried out with a purifying buffer having a 0 to 1 M NaCl concentration gradient. The eluate was analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and fractions
10 corresponding to a molecular weight of H-275-Cys were collected to give a purified H-275-Cys preparation.

Example 1 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells (Lymphokine-Activated Killer Cells) Using Low-Serum Medium

15 (1) Isolation and Storage of PBMCs

Blood component was collected from a human normal individual donor, obtained with informed consent. The collected blood component was diluted 2-folds with PBS(-), overlaid on Ficoll-paque (manufactured by Pharmacia), and centrifuged at $500 \times g$ for 20 minutes. The peripheral blood mononuclear cells
20 (PBMCs) in the intermediate layer were collected with a pipette, and washed. The collected PBMCs were suspended in a storage solution of 90% FBS (manufactured by Bio Whittaker)/10% DMSO (manufactured by SIGMA), and stored in liquid nitrogen. During LAK induction, these stored PBMCs were rapidly melted in water bath at 37°C , and washed with RPMI 1640 medium
25 (manufactured by Bio Whittaker) containing $10 \mu\text{g/mL}$ DNase (manufactured by

Calbiochem). Thereafter, the number of living cells was calculated by trypan blue staining method. The cells were subjected to each experiment.

(2) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a culture equipment used in the following experiment. Concretely, 1 mL (in a case of a 24-well plate) or 2 mL (in a case of 12.5 cm² flask) each of PBS containing an anti-human CD3 antibody (manufactured by Janssen-Kyowa) (final concentration 5 µg/mL) was added to a 24-well cell culture plate or a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask (manufactured by Falcon). Upon the addition, each of the fibronectin fragments (FNfr) listed in Preparation Example 1 was added to a group with addition of an FN fragment so as to have a final concentration of 10 µg/mL (in the case of the 24-well plate) or 25 µg/mL (in the case of the 12.5 cm² flask). As a control, there was also set a group without addition of the FNfr.

After these culture equipments were incubated at room temperature for 5 hours, the culture equipments were stored at 4°C until use. Immediately before use, PBS containing the antibody and the FNfr was removed by aspiration from these culture equipments, and thereafter each well was washed twice with PBS, and then once with XVIVO20 medium (manufactured by Bio Whittaker), and the culture equipments were subjected to each experiment.

(3) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in XVIVO20 containing 1% human AB serum (hereinafter simply referred to as 1% XVIVO20) so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3

antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (2) of Example 1, in a volume of 1 mL/well each, and IL-2 (manufactured by Shionogi & Co., Ltd.) was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were subjected to culture at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second and third days from the initiation of culture, 1% XVIVO20 containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in a volume of 1 mL/well each. On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium properly diluted with 1% XVIVO20 was transferred to a fresh flask to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. The culture was continued, the culture medium was properly diluted with 1% XVIVO20 every 2 or 3 days in the same manner as the fourth day from the initiation of culture, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 300 to 500 U/mL. On the eleventh or fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Serum Concentration (%)	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold
1	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 252
1	11 Days	CH-296	× 670
1	11 Days	H-296	× 615.6
1	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 403.2
1	15 Days	CH-296	× 588
1	15 Days	H-296	× 708

As shown in Table 1, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized with at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum.

Example 2 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in 0.5% or 1% XVIVO20 so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (2) of Example 1, in a volume of 1 mL/well each, and

IL-2 (manufactured by Shionogi & Co., Ltd.) was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were subjected to culture at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second and third days from the initiation of culture, 0.5% or 1% XVIVO20 containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in a volume of 1 mL/well each. On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium properly diluted with 0.5% or 1% XVIVO20 was transferred to a fresh flask to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the ninth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium properly diluted with 0.5% or 1% XVIVO20 was transferred to a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr (provided that the concentration of the anti-human CD3 antibody used in the immobilization was 0.5 µg/mL), prepared in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 1, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the twelfth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium properly diluted again with 0.5% or 1% XVIVO20 was transferred to a fresh flask to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Serum Concentration (%)	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (folds)
0.5	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	× 13
0.5	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	× 88
0.5	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	× 410
1	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	× 403
1	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	× 1624
1	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	× 588
1	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	× 3560
1	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	None	× 708
1	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	× 3000

As shown in Table 2, in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments and the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, an expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. These expansion folds were far higher than the expansion fold in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which only the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with a high expansion fold by stimulation using the fibronectin fragment and the anti-CD3 antibody at an early stage and an intermediate stage of induction of the LAK cells even when the medium

containing a low-concentration serum was used.

Example 3 Induction of IL-2 Receptor (IL-2R) Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium

5 (1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

10 LAK cells which were prepared in item (1) of Example 3 in an amount of 2×10^5 cells were fixed with PBS (manufactured by Nissui) containing 1% paraformaldehyde (manufactured by Nakalai Tesque, Inc.), and then washed with PBS. The fixed cells were suspended in 100 μ L of PBS containing 1% BSA (manufactured by SIGMA), FITC-labeled mouse IgG1 or FITC-labeled mouse anti-human IL-2R (CD25) antibody (both manufactured by DAKO) was
15 added thereto, and thereafter the mixture was incubated on ice for 30 minutes. After the incubation, the cells were washed with PBS, and suspended again in PBS containing 1% paraformaldehyde. The cells were subjected to flow cytometry using FACS Vantage (manufactured by Becton Dickinson), and the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined. The results
20 are shown in Table 3. In the table, the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%).

Table 3

Serum Concentration (%)	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
0.5	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	3.48
0.5	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	43.22
0.5	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	81.11
0.5	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	71.49
1	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	8.02
1	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	42.8
1	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	77.94
1	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	70.29

As shown in Table 3, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the ratio of IL-2R expression when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 4 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Using Low Serum Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

- 5 LAK cells which were prepared in item (1) of Example 4 in an amount of 2×10^5 cells were fixed with PBS containing 1% paraformaldehyde, and then washed with PBS. The fixed cells were suspended in 100 μ L of PBS containing 1% BSA, FITC-labeled mouse IgG1 or FITC-labeled mouse anti-human
- 10 CD8 antibody (both manufactured by DAKO) was added thereto, and thereafter the mixture was incubated on ice for 30 minutes. After the incubation, the cells were washed with PBS, and suspended again in PBS containing 1% paraformaldehyde. The cells were subjected to flow cytometry using FACS Vantage, and the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined. The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Serum Concentration (%)	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
0.5	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	26.95
0.5	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	44.67
1	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	53.26
1	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	35.56
1	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	61.29
1	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	62.58

As shown in Table 4, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage or an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the content ratio of CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 5 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Serum-Free Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in

XVIVO20 without containing serum (hereinafter simply referred to as 0% XVIVO20) so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (2) of Example 1 in a volume of 1 mL/well each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were subjected to culture at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second and third days from the initiation of culture, 0% XVIVO20 containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in a volume of 1 mL/well each. On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium properly diluted with 0% XVIVO20 was transferred to a fresh flask to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. The culture was continued, and the culture medium was properly diluted every 2 or 3 days with 0% XVIVO20 in the same manner as in the fourth day from the initiation of culture, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of from 300 to 500 U/mL. On the eleventh day or the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Serum Concentration (%)	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
0	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	36
0	11 Days	CH-296	103.7
0	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	76.3
0	15 Days	CH-296	134.6
0	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	28.8
0	15 Days	H-296	46.8

As shown in Table 5, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum.

Example 6 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells in Serum-Free Medium (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in 0% XVIVO20 so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (2) of Example 1, in a volume of 1 mL/well each, and IL-2 was

added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were subjected to culture at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second and third days from the initiation of culture, 0% XVIVO20 containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in a volume of 1 mL/well each. On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium properly diluted with 0% XVIVO20 was transferred to a fresh flask to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the ninth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium properly diluted with 0% XVIVO20 was transferred to a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr (provided that the concentration of the anti-human CD3 antibody used in the immobilization was 0.5 µg/mL), prepared in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 1, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the twelfth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium properly diluted again with 0% XVIVO20 was transferred to a fresh flask to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Serum Concentration (%)	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (folds)
0	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	× 29
0	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	× 36
0	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	× 56
0	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	× 199
0	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	None	× 47
0	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	× 209

As shown in Table 6, in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments and the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, an expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. These expansion folds were far higher than the expansion fold in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which only the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells. In other words, it was clarified that LAK cells could be induced and cultured with a high expansion fold by stimulation using the fibronectin fragment and the anti-CD3 antibody at an early stage and an intermediate stage of induction of the LAK cells even when the medium without containing serum was used.

Example 7 Induction of IL-2R Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Serum-Free Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells .

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 6.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 7. In the table, the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%).

Table 7

Serum Concentration (%)	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
0	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	1.7
0	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	50.5
0	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	3.0
0	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	82.2
0	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	None	3.2
0	H-296	Anti-CD+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	91.9

As shown in Table 7, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the

ratio of IL-2R expression when the LAK cells were induced using the medium without containing serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 8 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells

5 **Using Serum-Free Medium (AIM V)**

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 5, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to AIM V medium without containing serum (manufactured by Invitrogen, hereinafter simply referred to as 0% AIM V).
10 The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Serum Concentration and Medium	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
0% AIM V	12 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 21
0% AIM V	12 Days	CH-296	× 110
0% AIM V	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 44
0% AIM V	15 Days	CH-296	× 498
0% AIM V	12 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Unproliferated, not detected
0% AIM V	12 Days	H-296	× 33
0% AIM V	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Unproliferated, not detected
0% AIM V	15 Days	H-296	× 245

As shown in Table 8, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium for serum-free culture was changed. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum.

Example 9 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells in Serum-Free Medium (Induction and Culture of LAK Cells from Small Number of Cells / Culture Without Dilution Procedures)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in XVIVO20 (without containing serum) so as to have a concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a 6-well plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 1 in a volume of 1 mL/well each, 4 mL of XVIVO20 (without containing serum) was added thereto (1×10^4 cells/cm²), and IL-2 was further added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. These plates were subjected to culture at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second, third and fourth days from the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. The culture was continued, and IL-2 was added every 2 or 3 days on the seventh and subsequent

days from the initiation of culture so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. During the culture, dilution procedures of the culture medium were not carried out at all.

5 On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 9.

Table 9

Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Unproliferated, not detected
15 Days	CH-296	$\times 64.3$

10 As shown in Table 9, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized during the induction of LAK cells from a small number of cells, a high expansion fold was obtained on the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture without necessitating the dilution procedures of the cells during the course of the induction. On the other hand, in
15 the control group, the cells hardly proliferated even on the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured in a high expansion fold when the LAK cells were induced from a small number of cells using the serum-free medium in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment without necessitating the dilution procedures.

20

Example 10 Induction of IL-2R Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells
Using Serum-Free Medium (Induction and Culture of LAK Cells from Small
Number of Cells / Culture Without Dilution Procedures)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

5 The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 9.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 10.
 10 In the table, the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%).

Table 10

Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Unproliferated, not detected
15 Days	CH-296	98.0

15 As shown in Table 10, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized during the induction of the LAK cells from a small number of cells, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level without necessitating the dilution procedures of the cells during the course of the induction. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced
 20 and cultured with increasing the ratio of IL-2R expression when the LAK cells

were induced from a small number of cells using the serum-free medium in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment without necessitating the dilution procedures.

5 Example 11 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population
 Cultured in Serum-Free Medium (AIM V)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 8.

10 (2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK
 Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 11.

Table 11

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells
		(%)
0% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	24.7
0% AIM V	CH-296	45.8
0% AIM V	H-296	62.6

15

As shown in Table 11, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells during the culture could

be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using the medium without containing serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

5

Example 12 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

10 The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 1, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to AIM V medium containing 1% or 5% human AB serum (hereinafter simply referred to as 1% AIM V or 5% AIM V). The results are shown in Table 12.

Table 12

Serum Concentration and Medium	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
1% AIM V	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 7
1% AIM V	11 Days	CH-296	× 156
1% AIM V	11 Days	H-296	× 39
1% AIM V	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 3
1% AIM V	15 Days	CH-296	× 651
1% AIM V	15 Days	H-296	× 305
5% AIM V	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 454
5% AIM V	11 Days	CH-296	× 1087
5% AIM V	11 Days	H-296	× 727
5% AIM V	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 778
5% AIM V	15 Days	CH-296	× 1548
5% AIM V	15 Days	H-296	× 882

As shown in Table 12, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium (AIM V) containing a low-concentration serum, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the AIM V medium containing a low-concentration serum.

10 Example 13 Effects on Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Various Low-Serum Media

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 1, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20 medium, XVIVO10 medium, or AIM V medium, each containing 1% human AB serum (hereinafter simply referred to as 1% XVIVO20, 1% XVIVO10 or 1% AIM V, respectively). The expansion fold in each medium was determined. The results are shown in Table 13.

Table 13

Serum Concentration and Medium	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
1% XVIVO20	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 49
1% XVIVO20	11 Days	CH-296	× 153
1% AIM V	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 79
1% AIM V	11 Days	CH-296	× 832
1% XVIVO20	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 272
1% XVIVO20	15 Days	CH-296	× 513
1% XVIVO10	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 113
1% XVIVO10	15 Days	CH-296	× 162
1% AIM V	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 744
1% AIM V	15 Days	CH-296	× 8928

As shown in Table 13, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium

was changed. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using any medium containing a low-concentration serum.

5 Example 14 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

10 The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 1, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20 medium containing 0.2% human AB serum. The results are shown in Table 14.

Table 14

Serum Concentration and Medium	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
0.2% XVIVO20	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 11
0.2% XVIVO20	15 Days	CH-296	× 67

15 As shown in Table 14, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium (XVIVO20) containing a low-concentration (0.2%) serum, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK
20 cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum.

**Example 15 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells
Using Low-Serum Medium (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)**

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

- 5 The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20 medium containing 0.2% human AB serum or XVIVO10 medium containing 1% human AB serum. The results are shown in Table 15.

Table 15

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (folds)
0.2% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	× 11
0.2% XVIVO20	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	× 9
0.2% XVIVO20	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	× 86
1% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	× 113
1% XVIVO10	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	× 281
1% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	× 1282
1% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	× 24
1% XVIVO10	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	× 367
1% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	× 1030
1% XVIVO10	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	× 1001

As shown in Table 15, in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments and the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum (0.2%), the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. These expansion folds were far higher than the expansion fold in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which only the anti-CD3

antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with a high expansion fold by stimulation using the fibronectin fragment and the anti-CD3 antibody at an early stage and an intermediate stage of induction of the LAK cells even when the medium containing a low-concentration serum was used.

Example 16 Induction of IL-2 Receptor (IL-2R) Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20 medium containing 0.2% human AB serum or XVIVO10 medium containing 1% human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 16. In the table, the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%).

Table 16

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
0.2% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	3.01
0.2% XVIVO20	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	59.08
0.2% XVIVO20	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	77.88
1% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	13.77
1% XVIVO10	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	58.28
1% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	91.11

As shown in Table 16, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the ratio of IL-2R expression when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 17 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population

Using Low Serum Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 1, provided that a medium used during the
 5 induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20 medium containing 0.2% or 1% human AB serum or XVIVO10 medium containing 1% human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same
 10 manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 17.

Table 17

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells
		(%)
0.2% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	50.9
0.2% XVIVO20	CH-296	70.9
1% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	36.2
1% XVIVO20	CH-296	53.6
1% XVIVO20	H-296	50.6
1% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	19.9
1% XVIVO10	CH-296	45.5
1% XVIVO10	H-296	53.6

As shown in Table 17, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the
 15 induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration

serum, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 18 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population

Using Low Serum Medium (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)

1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20 medium containing 0.2% human AB serum or XVIVO10 medium containing 1% human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 18.

Table 18

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
0.2% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	38.9
0.2% XVIVO20	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	44.5
1% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	25.6
1% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	38.3

As shown in Table 18, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage or an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 19 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Serum-Free Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 5, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO10 medium or AIM V medium without containing serum. The results are shown in Table 19.

5

Table 19

Serum Concentration and Medium	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
0% XVIVO10	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 32
0% XVIVO10	11 Days	CH-296	× 95
0% XVIVO10	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 205
0% XVIVO10	15 Days	CH-296	× 407
0% XVIVO10	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 29
0% XVIVO10	11 Days	H-296	× 78
0% XVIVO10	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 27
0% XVIVO10	15 Days	H-296	× 194
0% AIM V	11 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 25
0% AIM V	11 Days	CH-296	× 85
0% AIM V	11 Days	H-296	× 69
0% AIM V	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 61
0% AIM V	15 Days	CH-296	× 202
0% AIM V	15 Days	H-296	× 392

As shown in Table 19, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum.

10 Example 20 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Serum-Free Medium (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 6, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO10 medium without containing serum. The results are shown in Table 20.

Table 20

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (folds)
0% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	× 27
0% XVIVO10	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	× 288
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	× 845
0% XVIVO10	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	× 893

As shown in Table 20, in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments and the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. These expansion folds were far higher than the expansion fold in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which only the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with a high expansion fold by stimulation using the fibronectin fragment and the anti-CD3 antibody at an early stage and an intermediate stage of induction of the LAK cells even when the medium without containing serum was used.

Example 21 Induction of IL-2R Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Serum-Free Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 6, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO10 medium without containing serum.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 21. In the table, the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%).

Table 21

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
0% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	24.99
0% XVIVO10	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	80.58
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	40.17
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	92.59
0% XVIVO10	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	None	30.09
0% XVIVO10	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	87.15

As shown in Table 21, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without

containing serum, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the ratio of IL-2R expression when the LAK cells were induced using the medium without containing serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 22 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in Cultured LAK Cell Population Using Serum-Free Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 5, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20, XVIVO10 or AIM V medium, each without containing serum.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 22.

Table 22

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
0% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	20.01
0% XVIVO20	CH-296	64.48
0% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	27.91
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	47.72
0% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	21.14
0% AIM V	CH-296	58.8
0% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	16.53
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	35.22
0% XVIVO10	H-296	27.29

As shown in Table 22, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using the medium without containing serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 23 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Using Serum-Free Medium (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 6, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20 or XVIVO10 medium, without containing serum.

5 (2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 23.

Table 23

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
0% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	20.01
0% XVIVO20	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	64.48
0% XVIVO20	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	35.21
0% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	27.91
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	47.72
0% XVIVO10	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	37.97
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	50.22
0% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	16.53
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	35.22
0% XVIVO10	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	None	27.29
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	75.33
0% XVIVO10	H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	Anti-CD3+H-296	61.08

As shown in Table 23, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage or an early to intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the

content ratio of CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

5 Example 24 Induction of IL-2R Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells
 Using Low-Serum Medium (Induction and Culture of LAK Cells from Small
 Number of Cells / Culture Without Dilution Procedures)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

 PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in
10 XVIVO20 containing 1% human AB serum (hereinafter simply referred to as
 1% XVIVO20) so as to have a concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL or
 5×10^4 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized
 with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a 6-well plate immobilized with the anti-
 human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in the same manner as in item (2)
15 of Example 1 in a volume of 1 mL/well each, 4 mL of 1% XVIVO20 was added
 thereto (1×10^4 cells/cm² or 5×10^3 cells/cm²), and IL-2 (manufactured by
 Shionogi & Co., Ltd.) was further added thereto so as to have a final
 concentration of 500 U/mL. These plates were subjected to culture at 37°C in
 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second, third and fourth days from the
20 initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of
 500 U/mL. The culture was continued, and IL-2 was added every 2 or 3 days on
 the seventh and subsequent days from the initiation of culture so as to have a
 final concentration of 500 U/mL. During the culture, dilution procedures of the
 culture medium were not carried out at all. On the sixteenth day from the
25 initiation of culture, the cells were collected.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 3. In the table, the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%). The results are shown in Table 24.

Table 24

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
1% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	12.15
	CH-296	97.47
	H-296	95.43

As shown in Table 24, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized during the induction of the LAK cells from a small number of cells, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level without necessitating the dilution procedures of the cells during the course of the induction. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the ratio of IL-2R expression when the LAK cells were induced from a small number of cells using the low-serum medium in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment without necessitating the dilution procedures at all.

Example 25 Determination of Cytotoxic Activity in Culture System of LAK

Cells Using Serum-Free or Low-Serum Medium

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 1, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO20 medium containing from 0% to 5% human AB serum, or AIM V medium containing from 0% to 5% human AB serum, or XVIVO10 medium containing 5% human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Cytotoxic Activity of Cultured LAK Cells

The cytotoxic activity of LAK prepared in item (1) of Example 25 on the fifteenth day after the culture was evaluated by a determination method for cytotoxic activity using Calcein-AM [Lichtenfels R., et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 172(2), 227-239 (1994)]. Cell line K562, Daudi was suspended in RPMI 1640 medium containing 5% FBS (manufactured by Bio Whittaker) so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL. Thereafter, Calcein-AM (manufactured by Dotite) was added to the suspension so as to have a final concentration of 25 μ M, and the cells were cultured at 37°C for 1 hour. The cells were washed with a medium not containing Calcein-AM, to give Calcein-labeled target cells.

LAK cells prepared in item (1) of Example 25 were stepwise diluted with RPMI containing 5% human serum (hereinafter simply referred to as 5HRPMI) so as to have a concentration of from 1×10^6 to 3×10^6 cells/mL as effector cells. Thereafter, each of the dilutions was put in each well of 96-well cell culture plate in an amount of 100 μ L/well each. Thereto were added the Calcein-labeled target cells prepared to have a concentration of 1×10^5 cells/mL in an amount of 100 μ L/well each. The plate containing the above-mentioned cell suspension was centrifuged at $400 \times g$ for 1 minute, and thereafter incubated in a wet-type

CO₂ incubator at 37°C for 4 hours. After 4 hours, 100 µL of the culture supernatant was collected from each well, and the amount of calcein released (fluorescence intensity) into the culture supernatant was determined by using fluorescence plate reader (485 nm/538 nm). The cytotoxic activity of the LAK cells was calculated by the following formula 1:

Formula 1:

Cytotoxic Activity (%)

$$= \frac{[(\text{Found Value in Each Well} - \text{Minimum Released Amount}) / (\text{Maximum Released Amount} - \text{Minimum Released Amount})] \times 100}$$

In the above formula, the minimum released amount is the amount of calcein released in the well containing only the target cells, showing the amount of calcein naturally released from the target cells. In addition, the maximum released amount refers to the amount of calcein released when the cells are completely disrupted by adding a surfactant Triton X-100 (manufactured by Nakalai Tesque, Inc.) so as to have a final concentration of 0.05% to the target cells. The results are shown in Table 25. In the table, "E/T" shows a ratio on the basis of the number of the effector cells to the number of the target cells (effector cells/target cells).

Table 25

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	E/T	Cytotoxic Activity (%) (Target Cells K562)	Cytotoxic Activity (%) (Target Cells Daudi)
0% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	20	28.7	13.3
0% XVIVO20	CH-296	20	46.7	23.8
0% XVIVO20	H-296	20	49.9	19.0
0.2% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	10	13.3	11.6
0.2% XVIVO20	CH-296	10	18.2	18.6
1% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	20	36.5	24.8
1% XVIVO20	H-296	20	62.8	39.0
5% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	30	57.0	56.6
5% XVIVO20	CH-296	30	78.1	59.1
0% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	30	25.2	23.4
0% AIM V	CH-296	30	36.8	28.1
5% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	30	55.3	49.8
5% AIM V	CH-296	30	77.2	53.6
5% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	10	35.1	50.5
5% AIM V	CH-296	10	71.6	51.8
5% AIM V	H-296	10	73.9	57.8
5% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	10	72.6	51.1
5% XVIVO10	CH-296	10	84.6	57.4
5% XVIVO10	H-296	10	89.3	69.5

As shown in Table 25, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum or the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the cytotoxic activity of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum or the medium containing a low-concentration serum.

Example 26 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)-1

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to AIM V medium containing 1% human AB serum. The results are shown in Table 26.

Table 26

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (folds)
1% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	× 130
1% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	× 2419

As shown in Table 26, in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments and the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using AIM V medium containing a low-concentration serum (1%), the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. These expansion folds were far higher than the expansion fold in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which only the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with a high expansion fold by stimulation using the fibronectin fragment and the anti-CD3 antibody at an early stage and an intermediate stage of induction of the LAK cells even when the medium containing a low-concentration serum was used.

Example 27 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)-2

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a

culture equipment (vessel) used in the following experiment. Concretely, 1.9 mL (in a case of a 12-well plate) or 2 mL (in a case of 12.5 cm² flask) each of PBS containing an anti-human CD3 antibody (final concentration 5 µg/mL) was added to a 12-well cell culture plate or a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask (manufactured by Falcon). Upon the addition, each of the fibronectin fragments (FNfr) listed in Preparation Example 1 was added to a group with addition of an FN fragment so as to have a final concentration of 10 µg/mL (in the case of the 12-well plate) or 25 µg/mL (in the case of the 12.5 cm² flask). As a control, there was also set a group without addition of the FNfr.

After these culture equipments were incubated at room temperature for 5 hours, the culture equipments were stored at 4°C until use. Immediately before use, PBS containing the antibody and the FNfr was removed by aspiration from these culture equipments, and thereafter each well was washed twice with PBS, and then once with AIM V medium, and the culture equipments were subjected to each experiment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in 1% AIM V so as to have a concentration of 5×10^5 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (1) of Example 27 in a volume of 1 mL/well each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were subjected to culture at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second and third days from the initiation of culture, 1% AIM V containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in a volume of 1 mL/well each. On the fourth day from

the initiation of culture, the culture medium was transferred to a 25 cm² cell culture flask (manufactured by Falcon) to which nothing was immobilized, 7 mL of 1% AIM V was further added thereto, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, a part of a culture medium of which cell concentration was adjusted to 2×10^5 cells/mL with 1% AIM V was transferred to a fresh flask to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the ninth day from the initiation of culture, a part of a culture medium of which cell concentration was adjusted to 2×10^5 cells/mL with 1% AIM V was transferred to a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr (provided that the concentration of the anti-human CD3 antibody used in the immobilization was 0.5 μ g/mL), prepared in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 27, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the twelfth day from the initiation of culture, a part of a culture medium of which cell concentration was properly adjusted to 2×10^5 cells/mL with 1% AIM V was transferred again to a fresh flask to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The expansion was carried out under the same conditions at $n = 3$, and each of the results of its mean \pm standard deviation is shown in Table 27.

Table 27

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (folds)
1% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	$\times 3392 \pm 779$
1% AIM V	Without Immobilization of FNfr	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	$\times 4389 \pm 1234$
1% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	$\times 8545 \pm 1328$

mean \pm standard deviation

As shown in Table 27, in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments and the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum (1%), the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. These expansion folds were far higher than the expansion fold in the group using repeatedly the culture equipment in which only the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with a high expansion fold by stimulation using the fibronectin fragment and the anti-CD3 antibody at an early stage and an intermediate stage of induction of the LAK cells even when the medium containing a low-concentration serum was used.

Example 28 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Using Serum-Free Medium (AIM V) (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to AIM V medium without containing human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 28.

Table 28

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
0% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	43.8
0% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	64.4
0% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	76.6

As shown in Table 28, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage or an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using AIM V medium without containing serum, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the cell population after the culture of the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells

in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using a medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 29 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to AIM V medium containing 1% human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 29.

Table 29

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
1% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	39.2
1% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	60.0
1% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	49.2
1% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	71.0

As shown in Table 29, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage or an early to intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using AIM V medium containing a low-concentration serum, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cell population after the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 30 Induction of IL-2 Receptor (IL-2R) Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Serum-Free Medium (AIM V)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to AIM V medium without containing human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 30. In the table, the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%).

Table 30

Serum Concentration and Medium (%)	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
0% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	22.0
0% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	39.9
0% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	51.9

As shown in Table 30, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using AIM V medium without containing serum, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of the LAK cells after the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the ratio of IL-2R expression when the LAK cells were induced using the medium without containing serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 31 Induction of IL-2 Receptor (IL-2R) Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Expansion by Repetitive Stimulation)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to AIM V medium containing 1% human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 31. In the table, the content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%).

Table 31

Serum Concentration and Medium (%)	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
1% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	23.6
1% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	None	27.2
1% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	Anti-CD3+CH-296	69.1

As shown in Table 31, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the ratio of IL-2R expression when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment.

Example 32 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population

Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 1, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to AIM V medium containing 1% human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 32.

Table 32

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells
		(%)
1% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	41.02
1% AIM V	CH-296	56.78

As shown in Table 32, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using AIM V medium containing a low-concentration serum, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells when the LAK cells were induced using the medium containing a low-concentration serum in the copresence of the

fibronectin fragment.

Example 33 Determination of Cytotoxic Activity in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Serum-Free Medium or Low-Serum Medium

5 (1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 1 or in item (1) of Example 2, provided that a medium used during the induction and the culture was changed to XVIVO10, XVIVO20 or AIM V medium, containing 0% or 1% human AB serum.

10 (2) Determination of Cytotoxic Activity of Cultured LAK Cells

The cytotoxic activity of LAK on the fifteenth day after the culture was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 25. The results are shown in Table 33.

Table 33

Serum Concentration and Medium (%)	Fibronectin Fragment	Stimulation on 0th Day from Initiation of Culture	Stimulation on 9th Day from Initiation of Culture	E/T	Cytotoxic Activity (%) Target Cells K562	Cytotoxic Activity (%) Target Cells Daudi
0% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	10	11.88	10.84
0% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	None	10	19.55	26.23
1% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	None	10	16.82	33.02
1% AIM V	CH-296	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	None	10	46.54	42.3
0% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	10	24.5	13.3
0% XVIVO20	CH-296	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	10	30.8	23.3
1% XVIVO20	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	10	18.5	13.9
1% XVIVO20	CH-296	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	10	30.8	28.5
1% XVIVO10	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	Anti-CD3	Anti-CD3	10	13.8	8.4
1% XVIVO10	CH-296	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	10	33.0	31.8

As shown in Table 33, in the group using the culture equipment in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage or at an early stage and an intermediate stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum or the medium containing a low-concentration serum, the cytotoxic activity of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. In addition, this effect was exhibited even when a basal medium was changed. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the medium without containing serum or the medium containing a low-concentration serum.

Example 34 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (XVIVO10) (Culture Using CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a culture equipment (CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture) used in the following experiment. Concretely, 20 mL each of PBS containing an anti-human CD3 antibody (final concentration: 5 µg/mL) was added to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture (manufactured by Baxter). Upon the addition, each of the fibronectin fragments (FNfr) described in Preparation Example 1 was added to a group with addition of an FN fragment so as to have a final concentration of 42.5 µg/mL. As a control, there was also set a group without addition of the FNfr.

After these culture equipments were incubated at room temperature for 5 hours, the culture equipments were stored at 4°C until use. Immediately before use, PBS containing the antibody and the FNfr was removed from these culture equipments, and thereafter each bag was washed twice with PBS, and once with a XVIVO10 medium containing 1% human AB serum (hereinafter simply referred to as 1% XVIVO10) to be subjected to each experiment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in 1% XVIVO10 so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the cell suspension was placed in an amount of 10 mL/bag each into a CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture, immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture, immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (1) of Example 34, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These CO₂ gas-permeable bags for cell culture were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second day after the initiation of culture, 1% XVIVO10 containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in an amount of 20 mL/bag each. On the fourth day after the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the sixth day after the initiation of culture, 1% XVIVO10 was added thereto in an amount of 30 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eighth day after the initiation of culture, a part of a culture medium was properly diluted, and thereafter the dilution was transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eleventh

and thirteenth days after the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the fifteenth day after the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 34.

Table 34

Serum Concentration and Medium	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
1% XVIVO10	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 34
1% XVIVO10	15 Days	CH-296	× 101

As shown in Table 34, in the group using the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium (XVIVO10) containing a low-concentration serum (1%) and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture, the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture.

Example 35 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (XVIVO10) (Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a culture equipment (25 cm² flask for cell culture) used in the following equipment. Concretely, 6 mL each of PBS containing an anti-human CD3 antibody (final concentration: 5 µg/mL) was added to a 25 cm² flask for cell culture (manufactured by Corning). Upon the addition, each of the fibronectin fragments (FNfr) described in Preparation Example 1 was added to a group with addition of an FN fragment so as to have a final concentration of 42.5 µg/mL. As a control, there was also set a group without addition of the FNfr.

After these culture equipments were incubated at room temperature for 5 hours, the culture equipments were stored at 4°C until use. Immediately before use, PBS containing the antibody and the FNfr was removed from these culture equipments, and each flask was washed twice with PBS, and once with XVIVO10 medium containing 1% human AB serum (hereinafter simply referred to as 1% XVIVO10) to be subjected to each experiment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in 1% XVIVO10 so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the cell suspension was placed in an amount of 3 mL/flask each into the flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or the flask immobilized with an anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (1) of Example 35, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These flasks were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the first day or the second day after the initiation of culture, 1% XVIVO10 containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in an amount of 7 mL/flask each.

Hereinafter, the incubation was carried out depending upon the stimulation

period with the anti-CD3 antibody \pm CH-296 by two methods. (i) On the fourth day after the initiation of culture, the culture medium was transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture to which nothing was immobilized.

Thereafter, 1% XVIVO10 was added thereto in an amount of 20 mL/bag each,
5 and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

Further, on the sixth day after the initiation of culture, 1% XVIVO10 was added thereto in an amount of 30 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL (stimulation period with anti-CD3

antibody \pm CH-296: 4 days). (ii) On the fourth day or the fifth day after the
10 initiation of culture, IL-2 was added to the culture medium so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the sixth day after the initiation of culture, the culture medium was transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell

culture to which nothing was immobilized, 1% XVIVO10 was added thereto in an amount of 50 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final
15 concentration of 500 U/mL (stimulation period with anti-CD3 antibody \pm CH-296: 6 days). In both of the conditions, on the eighth day after the initiation of culture, a part of the culture medium was properly diluted, and the dilution was

transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration
20 of 500 U/mL. On the eleventh and thirteenth days after the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the

fifteenth day after the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by
25 comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture.

The results are shown in Table 35.

Table 35

Serum Concentration and Medium	Stimulation Period Anti-CD3±CH-296	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
1% XVIVO10	4 Days	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 235
1% XVIVO10	4 Days	15 Days	CH-296	× 498
1% XVIVO10	6 Days	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 425
1% XVIVO10	6 Days	15 Days	CH-296	× 690

As shown in Table 35, in the group using the flask for cell culture in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (XVIVO10) containing a low-concentration serum (1%), the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration serum.

Example 36 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a

culture equipment (25 cm² flask for cell culture) used in the following experiment in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 35. Immediately before use, PBS containing the antibody and the FNfr was removed from these culture equipments, and each flask was washed twice with PBS, and once with
5 AIM V medium containing 1% human AB serum (hereinafter simply referred to as 1% AIM V) to be subjected to each experiment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in 1% AIM V so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the
10 cell suspension was placed in an amount of 3 mL/flask each into the flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or the flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (1) of Example 36, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These flasks were incubated in 5% CO₂ at 37°C (zeroth day of culture). On the
15 first day after the initiation of culture, 1% AIM V containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in an amount of 7 mL/flask each. On the fourth day after the initiation of culture, the culture medium was transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture to which nothing was immobilized, 1% AIM V was added thereto in an amount of 20 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto
20 so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the sixth day after the initiation of culture, 1% AIM V was added thereto in an amount of 30 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eighth day after the initiation of culture, a part of the culture medium was properly diluted, and thereafter transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag
25 for cell culture to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so

as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eleventh and thirteenth days after the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the fifteenth day after the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 36.

Table 36

Serum Concentration and Medium	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
1% AIM V	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 327
1% AIM V	15 Days	CH-296	× 566

As shown in Table 36, in the group using the flask for cell culture in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing a low-concentration serum (1%), the expansion fold of the LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration serum.

Example 37 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population

Using Low-Serum Medium (XVIVO10) (Culture Using CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 34.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 37.

Table 37

Serum Concentration and Medium	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
1% XVIVO10	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	45.7
1% XVIVO10	15 Days	CH-296	61.6

As shown in Table 37, in the group using the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells using the medium (XVIVO10) containing a low-concentration serum (1%) and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells after the culture could be induced at a high level. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells using the medium containing a low-concentration serum and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture.

gas-permeable bag for cell culture.

Example 38 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Using Low-Serum Medium (XVIVO10) (Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 35.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 38.

Table 38

Serum Concentration and Medium	Stimulation Period Anti-CD3±CH-296	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
1% XVIVO10	4 Days	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	58.1
1% XVIVO10	4 Days	15 Days	CH-296	70.3
1% XVIVO10	6 Days	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	58.3
1% XVIVO10	6 Days	15 Days	CH-296	72.7

As shown in Table 38, in the group using the flask for cell culture in which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the

CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (XVIVO10) containing a low-concentration serum (1%), the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in LAK cells after the culture could be induced at a high level as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of the LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration serum.

Example 39 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Concentrations at Initiation of culture and at Subculture)

The influence on an expansion fold of the cell concentrations at the initiation of culture and during the subculture in the culture system of the LAK cells was confirmed.

The cell concentrations at the initiation of culture were set at 0.5×10^6 cells/mL and 1×10^6 cells/mL. The subculture cell concentrations on the fourth day of culture were set at 0.025×10^6 cells/mL and 0.05×10^6 cells/mL. The subculture cell concentrations on the seventh, ninth and eleventh days of the culture were set at 0.2×10^6 cells/mL and 0.5×10^6 cells/mL. The above patterns are shown in the following Table 39-1.

Table 39-1

	Concentration at Initiation of Culture	Concentration on Fourth Day from Initiation of Culture	Concentrations at Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh Day from Initiation of Culture
Cell Concentration Pattern 1	0.500	0.025	0.2
Cell Concentration Pattern 2	0.500	0.05	0.2
Cell Concentration Pattern 3	0.500	0.05	0.5
Cell Concentration Pattern 4	1.000	0.025	0.2
Cell Concentration Pattern 5	1.000	0.05	0.2
Cell Concentration Pattern 6	1.000	0.05	0.5

*Cell Concentration ($\times 10^6$ cells/mL)

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a culture equipment used in the following experiment. Concretely, 1 mL each of PBS containing the anti-human CD3 antibody (final concentration: 5 μ g/mL) was added to a 24-well cell culture plate. Upon the addition, the fibronectin fragment (CH-296) described in Preparation Example 1 was added to a group with addition of an FN fragment so as to have a final concentration of 25 μ g/mL. As a control, there was also set a group without addition of CH-296.

After these culture equipments were incubated at room temperature for 5 hours, and the culture equipments were stored at 4°C until use. Immediately before use, PBS containing the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296 was removed by aspiration from these culture equipments, and each well was washed twice with PBS, and once with an RPMI medium to be subjected to each

experiment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in AIM V containing 1% human AB serum so that groups in which the cells were
5 cultured in cell concentration patterns 1, 2 and 3 have a concentration of 0.5×10^6 cells/mL, and that groups in which the cells were cultured in cell concentration patterns 4, 5 and 6 have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL. Thereafter, the cell suspension was put in an amount of 1 mL/well each on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized
10 with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296, prepared in item (1), and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the second and third days after the initiation of culture, 1% AIM V containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in an amount of 1 mL/well each.

15 On the fourth day after the initiation of culture, the groups in which the cells were cultured in cell concentration patterns 1 and 4 were diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.025×10^6 cells/mL, and the groups in which the cells were cultured in cell concentration patterns 2, 3, 5 and 6 were diluted with
20 AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.05×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilutions were transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized, respectively. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

25 On the seventh, ninth and eleventh days after the initiation of culture, the

groups in which the cells were cultured in cell concentration patterns 1, 2, 4 and 5 were each diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.2×10^6 cells/mL, and the groups in which the cells were cultured in cell concentration patterns 3 and 6 were each diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.5×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilutions were transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized, respectively. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out three times. Each of the average results is shown in Table 39-2.

Table 39-2

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (folds)
Cell Concentration Pattern 1	Anti-CD3	1427
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	2649
Cell Concentration Pattern 2	Anti-CD3	3401
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	3691
Cell Concentration Pattern 3	Anti-CD3	749
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	2508
Cell Concentration Pattern 4	Anti-CD3	256
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	436
Cell Concentration Pattern 5	Anti-CD3	1091
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	1179
Cell Concentration Pattern 6	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	476

As shown in Table 39-2, in the culture of the LAK cells at various cell concentrations at the initiation of culture and the subculture, in any cell concentration groups, a high expansion fold was obtained in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody, as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with the anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, it was shown that the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured at a high expansion fold by stimulation with CH-296 for cell concentrations at the initiation of culture and during the subculture, which were variable under various circumstances.

Example 40 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Cultured Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Concentrations at Initiation of

Culture and at Subculture)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in Example 39.

5 (2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 40.

Table 40

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
Cell Concentration Pattern 1	Anti-CD3	55
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	63
Cell Concentration Pattern 2	Anti-CD3	62
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	73
Cell Concentration Pattern 3	Anti-CD3	71
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	75
Cell Concentration Pattern 4	Anti-CD3	56
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	70
Cell Concentration Pattern 5	Anti-CD3	61
	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	70
Cell Concentration Pattern 6	Anti-CD3+ CH-296	76

10

As shown in Table 40, in the culture of the LAK cells at various cell concentrations at the initiation of culture and at the subculture, in any cell concentration groups, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells

during culture could be induced at a high level in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody, as compared to that of the control group (stimulation with only anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with clearly increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in the LAK cells by stimulation with CH-296 for cell concentrations at the initiation of culture and at the subculture, which were variable under various circumstances.

Example 41 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (High-Concentration, High-Density Culture)

In the culture system of LAK cells, if the final amount of culture medium and the final culture area can be controlled as much as possible, the medium, the material and labor can be reduced. The influence on the expansion fold was confirmed when the cells were cultured in a high concentration at a high density.

There were set a group without controlling cell concentration and cell density upon the subculture (normal culture group); a group in which cell concentrations upon the subculture on the seventh and tenth days of culture were respectively 1.8 times and about 6 times that of the normal culture group (high-concentration culture group, provided that the cell density is similarly 1.8 times and about 6 times, proportional to the concentration); a group in which cell concentrations upon the subculture on the seventh and tenth days of culture were respectively 1.3 times and about 2.5 times that of the normal culture group and cell densities were respectively about 3.9 times and 7.5 times (high-concentration, high-density culture group). The cell concentration and the cell density upon

subculture in each of the above groups are shown in the following Table 41-1.

Table 41-1

		Zeroth Day of Culture	Fourth Day of Culture	Seventh Day of Culture	Tenth Day of Culture
Normal Culture Group	Cell Concentration ($\times 10^6$ cells/mL)	0.333	0.050	0.100	0.15
	Cell Density ($\times 10^6$ cells/cm ²)	0.263	0.024	0.048	0.072
High-Concentration Culture Group	Cell Concentration ($\times 10^6$ cells/mL)	0.333	0.050	0.180	0.893
	Cell Density ($\times 10^6$ cells/cm ²)	0.263	0.024	0.086	0.429
High-Concentration, High-Density Culture Group	Cell Concentration ($\times 10^6$ cells/mL)	0.333	0.050	0.13	0.38
	Cell Density ($\times 10^6$ cells/cm ²)	0.263	0.024	0.186	0.543

5 (1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

10 An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to culture equipments used in the following experiment. Concretely, 1.9 mL each of PBS containing the anti-human CD3 antibody (final concentration: 5 μ g/mL) was added to a 12-well cell culture plate. Upon the addition, a fibronectin fragment (CH-296) described in Preparation Example 1 was added to a group with addition of an FN fragment so as to have a final concentration of 25 μ g/mL. As a control, there was also set a group without addition of CH-296.

After these culture equipments were incubated at room temperature for 5 hours, the culture equipments were stored at 4°C until use. Immediately before

use, PBS containing the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296 was removed by aspiration from these culture equipments, and thereafter each well was washed twice with PBS, and once with RPMI medium. Each experiment was carried out using the culture equipment.

5 (2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

In each culture group, PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in AIM V containing 1% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the cell suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate
10 immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296, prepared in item (1) of Example 41, in a volume of 3 mL/well each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, each culture group was
15 diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.05×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

20 On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, the normal culture group and the high-concentration culture group were diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 6 mL), so as to have a concentration of the normal culture group of 0.1×10^6 cells/mL, and a concentration of the high-concentration culture group of 0.18×10^6 cells/mL.
25 The dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was

immobilized. In addition, the high-concentration, high-density culture group was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 9 mL), so as to have a concentration of 0.13×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, the normal culture group and the high-concentration culture group were diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 6 mL), so as to have a concentration of the normal culture group of 0.15×10^6 cells/mL, and a concentration of and the high-concentration culture group of 0.893×10^6 cells/mL. The dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In addition, the high-concentration, high-density culture group was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid: 9 mL), so as to have a concentration of 0.38×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the eleventh day from the initiation of culture, in each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is shown in 41-2.

Table 41-2

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
Normal Culture Group	Anti-CD3	601
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	2325
High-Concentration Culture Group	Anti-CD3	112
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	1131
High-Concentration, High- Density Culture Group	Anti-CD3	215
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	1307

As shown in Table 41-2, in the normal culture group, the high-concentration culture group or the high-concentration, high-density culture group, a high expansion fold was obtained in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody in any one of the groups, as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, an effect on expansion was clearly found by stimulation with CH-296 in the high-concentration, high-density culture which could reduce the medium, the material and labor.

Example 42 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Cultured Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (High-Concentration, High-Density Culture)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in Example 41.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 42.

Table 42

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
Normal Culture Group	Anti-CD3	53
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	63
High-Concentration Culture Group	Anti-CD3	55
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	72
High-Concentration, High- Density Culture Group	Anti-CD3	63
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	65

As shown in Table 42, in the normal culture group, the high-concentration culture group or the high-concentration, high-density culture group, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in LAK cells in all the groups during culture could be induced at a high level in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody in any one of the groups, as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, it was clarified that LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured while increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in LAK cells by stimulation with CH-296 in the high-concentration, high-density culture which could reduce the medium, the material and labor.

Example 43 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells
Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Serum Concentrations 0%, 0.15%,
5% → 0.1%)

5 When blood is taken in a volume of 30 mL at one time in the culture of
LAK cells, approximately 15 mL of plasma is obtained. When culture in a
medium containing this plasma in a final volume of up to 10 L is taken into
consideration, a plasma concentration would be 0.15%. In addition, when the
culture is initiated from a plasma concentration of 5%, on the fourth or
10 subsequent days, a plasma concentration in a medium during the subculture and
the dilution of the cells would be about 0.1%. In view of the above, the
influence of the serum concentration on the culture system of LAK cells was
confirmed.

15 At the initiation of culture, there was set a group containing 0%, 0.15% or
5% human AB serum, respectively. PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of
Example 1 were suspended in AIM V containing human AB serum at each
concentration, so as to have a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL, and
thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human
CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and
20 CH-296, prepared in item (1) of Example 41, in a volume of 3 mL/well each, and
IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These
plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

25 On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, a group subjected to
culture with AIM V containing 0% or 0.15% human AB serum was each diluted
with AIM V containing 0% or 0.15% human AB serum, so as to have a

maximum concentration of 0.05×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm^2 cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized (amount of liquid: 2.5 mL). A group subjected to culture with AIM V containing 5% human AB serum was diluted with AIM V containing 0.1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.05×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm^2 cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, a group subjected to culture with AIM V containing 0% or 0.15% human AB serum was each diluted with AIM V containing the same serum concentration, so as to have a concentration of 0.11×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm^2 cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized (maximum amount of liquid: 12.6 mL). A group subjected to culture with AIM V containing 5% human AB serum was diluted with AIM V containing 0.1% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.11×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm^2 cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized (maximum amount of liquid: 12.6 mL). In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, a group subjected to culture with AIM V containing 0% or 0.15% human AB serum was each diluted with AIM V containing the same serum concentration, so as to have a concentration of 0.22×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm^2 cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized (maximum amount of liquid: 12.6 mL). A group subjected to culture with

AIM V containing 5% human AB serum was diluted with AIM V containing 0.1% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.6×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized (maximum amount of liquid: 12.6 mL). In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is shown in Table 43.

Table 43

Serum Concentration and Medium	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
0% AIM V	Anti-CD3	25
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	322
0.15% AIM V	Anti-CD3	42
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	197
5% → 0.1% AIM V	Anti-CD3	175
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	353

As shown in Table 43, in the culture of LAK cells using AIM V medium containing each serum concentration, a high expansion fold was obtained in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody in any one of serum

concentration groups, as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, in the culture of LAK cells at a serum concentration assuming that 30 mL of blood was collected, the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured at a high expansion fold by stimulation with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody. In addition, the cells during the culture at this time were in a high concentration and at a high density. The expansion fold was clearly high even under the conditions as described above by stimulation with CH-296, so that the effectiveness of CH-296 was found.

Example 44 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Serum Concentrations

3% → 1% → 0% → 0%, 3% → 1% → 0.1% → 0%,

3% → 0.5% → 0.2% → 0.2% (About One-Half Amount of Final Culture Medium), 3% → 0.5% → 0.2% → 0.05%)

From the same viewpoint as that of Example 43, the influence of serum concentrations on the culture system of LAK cells was confirmed taking plasma concentrations obtained by collection of 30 mL blood into consideration.

The human AB serum concentration was 3% at the initiation of culture. There were respectively set a group in which the cells were diluted with AIM V medium containing 1% or 0.5% human AB serum on the fourth day of culture; a group in which the cells were diluted with AIM V medium containing 0%, 0.1% or 0.2% human AB serum on the seventh day of culture; and a group in which the cells were diluted with AIM V medium containing 0%, 0.05% or 0.2% human AB serum on the tenth day of culture. The above patterns are shown in the following Table 44-1.

Table 44-1

	Fourth Day from Initiation of Culture	Seventh Day from Initiation of Culture	Tenth Day from Initiation of Culture
Serum Concentration Pattern 1	1%	0%	0%
Serum Concentration Pattern 2	1%	0.1%	0%
Serum Concentration Pattern 3	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Serum Concentration Pattern 4	0.5%	0.2%	0.05%

*showing human AB serum concentration contained in the medium for diluting the cell culture medium

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in AIM V containing 3% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296, prepared in item (1) of Example 41, in a volume of 3 mL/well each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, groups subjected to culture under the serum concentration patterns 1 and 2 were diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.05×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. Groups subjected to culture under the serum concentration patterns 3 and 4 were diluted with

AIM V containing 0.5% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.058×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

5 On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, the group subjected to culture under the serum concentration pattern 1 was diluted with AIM V without containing human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.28×10^6 cells/mL, and the group subjected to culture under the serum concentration pattern 2 was diluted with AIM V containing 0.1%
10 human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.28×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized, respectively. Groups subjected to culture under the serum concentration patterns 3 and 4 were diluted with AIM V containing 0.2% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6
15 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.48×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

20 On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, groups subjected to culture under the serum concentration patterns 1 and 2 were diluted with AIM V without containing human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.51×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. The group subjected to culture under the serum concentration pattern 3 was diluted
25 with AIM V containing 0.2% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so

as to have a concentration of 0.839×10^6 cells/mL, and the group subjected to culture under the serum concentration pattern 4 was diluted with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.43×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized, respectively. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is shown in Table 44-2.

Table 44-2

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
Serum Concentration Pattern 1	Anti-CD3	182
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	425
Serum Concentration Pattern 2	Anti-CD3	195
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	430
Serum Concentration Pattern 3 (About One- Half Amount of Final Culture Medium)	Anti-CD3	101
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	242
Serum Concentration Pattern 4	Anti-CD3	190
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	416

As shown in Table 44-2, in the culture of LAK cells using AIM V medium containing each serum concentration, a high expansion fold was obtained in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody, in any one of serum concentration groups, as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, in the culture of LAK cells at a serum concentration assuming that 30 mL blood was collected, the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured at a high expansion fold by stimulation with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody than the stimulation with the anti-CD3 antibody alone. In addition, the cells during the culture at this time were in a high concentration and at a high density and. The expansion fold was clearly high by stimulation with CH-296 even under the conditions as described above, so that the effectiveness of CH-296 was found.

Example 45 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

5 (1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 36. The results are shown in Table 45.

Table 45

Serum Concentration and Medium	Stimulation Period Anti-CD3±CH-296	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (folds)
1% AIM V	4 Days	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 327
1% AIM V	4 Days	15 Days	CH-296	× 566
1% AIM V	6 Days	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 371
1% AIM V	6 Days	15 Days	CH-296	× 425

10 As shown in Table 45, in the group using the flask for cell culture to which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing a low-concentration serum (1%), the expansion fold of LAK cells was high as
15 compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of LAK cells in

the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration serum.

Example 46 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Freshly Isolated PBMCs and Autologous Plasma-Containing Medium (with AIM V Medium Containing 0.5% Autologous Plasma, Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Isolation and Storage of PBMCs

Thirty milliliters of blood was collected with a blood collecting injection syringe from a human normal individual donor, obtained with informed consent, and thereafter the collected blood was centrifuged at 500 × g for 20 minutes to collect autologous plasma and a buffy coat layer. The collected buffy coated layer was diluted with PBS, overlaid on Ficoll-paque (manufactured by Pharmacia), and centrifuged at 500 × g for 20 minutes. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) in an intermediate layer was collected with a pipette, and washed. Regarding the collected freshly isolated PBMCs, the number of living cells was calculated by trypan blue staining method. Each experiment was carried out using the culture equipment.

The collected autologous plasma was inactivated at 56°C for 30 minutes, and thereafter centrifuged at 800 × g for 30 minutes, and the supernatant was used as an inactivated autologous plasma (hereinafter simply referred to as autologous plasma).

(2) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a

culture equipment (25 cm² flask for cell culture) used in the following experiment, in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 35. Immediately before use, PBS containing the antibody and the FNfr was removed from the culture equipment, and each flask was washed twice with PBS, and once with
5 AIM V medium. Each experiment was carried out using the culture equipment.

(3) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

Freshly isolated PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 46 were suspended in AIM V containing 0.5% autologous plasma (hereinafter simply referred to as 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V) so as to have a
10 concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the cell suspension was placed in a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (2) of Example 46, in a volume of 3 mL/flask each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These flasks were incubated at 37°C
15 in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the first day from the initiation of culture, 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in an amount of 7 mL/flask. On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium was transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture (Optisite bag or X-Fold bag manufactured by Baxter) to which nothing
20 was immobilized. Thereafter, 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V was then added thereto in an amount of 20 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the sixth day from the initiation of culture, 0.5% autologous plasma/AIM V was added thereto in an amount of 30 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration
25 of 500 U/mL. On the eighth day from the initiation of culture, a part of the

culture medium was appropriately diluted, the dilution was then transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture (Optisite bag or X-Fold bag) to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eleventh and thirteenth days from the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 46.

Table 46

Plasma Concentration, Medium and CO ₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture	PBMCs Donor	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (fold)
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	A	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 22
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	A	15 Days	CH-296	× 259
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and X-Fold Bag	A	15 Days	CH-296	× 360
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	B	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 34
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	B	15 Days	CH-296	× 432
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and X-Fold Bag	B	15 Days	CH-296	× 360

As shown in Table 46, in the group using the flask for cell culture to which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of the LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing

low-concentration autologous plasma (0.5%), the expansion fold of LAK cells was high regardless of the kinds of the CO₂ gas-permeable bags for cell culture. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration plasma.

Example 47 Determination of Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Using Freshly Isolated PBMCs and Autologous Plasma-Containing Medium (with AIM V Medium Containing 0.5% Autologous Plasma, Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 46. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4, the content ratio of CD8-positive cells was determined. The results are shown in Table 47.

Table 47

Plasma Concentration, Medium and CO ₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture	PBMCs Donor	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	B	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	45.0
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	B	15 Days	CH-296	89.8
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and X-Fold Bag	B	15 Days	CH-296	90.0

As shown in Table 47, in the group using the flask for cell culture to which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing the low-concentration autologous plasma (0.5%), the CD8 cell-positive ratio in LAK cells population was high regardless of the kinds of the CO₂ gas-permeable bags for cell culture. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration plasma.

Example 48 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Freshly Isolated PBMCs and Autologous Plasma-Containing Medium (with AIM V Medium Containing 0.5% Autologous Plasma, Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a culture equipment (25 cm² flask for cell culture) used in the following experiment, in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 35. Immediately before use, PBS containing the antibody and the FNfr was removed from the culture equipment, and each flask was washed twice with PBS and once with AIM V medium. Each experiment was carried out using the culture equipment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

Freshly isolated PBMCs which were prepared in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 46 were suspended in AIM V containing 0.5% autologous plasma (hereinafter simply referred to as 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V) so as to have a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the cell suspension was placed in a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (1) of Example 48, in an amount of 3 mL/flask each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These flasks were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the first day from the initiation of culture, 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in an amount of 7 mL/flask each. On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, a culture medium was transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture (Optisite bag) to which nothing was immobilized, 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V was then added thereto in an amount of 20 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the sixth day from the initiation of culture, 0.5% autologous plasma/AIM V was added thereto in an amount of 30 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as

to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eighth day from the initiation of culture, a part of the culture medium was appropriately diluted, the dilution was then transferred to a 85 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag (Optisite bag) for cell culture to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eleventh and thirteenth days from the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

In addition, similarly, a part (7 mL out of 10 mL) of a culture medium which was cultured until the fourth day was transferred to a 180 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture to which nothing was immobilized, 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V was then added thereto in an amount of 58 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the sixth day from the initiation of culture, 0.5% autologous plasma/AIM V was added thereto in an amount of 65 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eighth day from the initiation of culture, a part of the culture medium was appropriately diluted, the dilution was then transferred to a 180 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture (Optisite bag) to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eleventh and thirteenth days from the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. Upon the addition, there was also set a system in which 130 mL of 0.5% autologous plasma/AIM V was added on the eleventh day from the initiation of culture. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with

the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 48.

Table 48

Plasma Concentration, Medium and CO ₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture	Culture Area of Bag	Addition of Medium on Eleventh Day	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (fold)
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	85 cm ²	No	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 22
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	85 cm ²	No	15 Days	CH-296	× 259
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	180 cm ²	No	15 Days	CH-296	× 473
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	180 cm ²	Yes	15 Days	CH-296	× 911

5 As shown in Table 48, in the group using the flask for cell culture to which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing the low-concentration autologous plasma (0.5%), the expansion fold of LAK

10 cells was high regardless of culture area, culture method, final amount of medium for the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration

15 plasma.

Example 49 Determination of Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Using Freshly Isolated PBMCs and Autologous Plasma-Containing Medium (with AIM V Medium Containing 0.5% Autologous Plasma, Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 48. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the content ratio of CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 49.

Table 49

Plasma Concentration, Medium and CO ₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture	Culture Area of Bag	Addition of Medium on Eleventh Day	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	85 cm ²	No	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	37.4
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	85 cm ²	No	15 Days	CH-296	70.0
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	180 cm ²	No	15 Days	CH-296	56.2
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	180 cm ²	Yes	15 Days	CH-296	58.4

As shown in Table 49, in the group using the flask for cell culture to

which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing the low-concentration autologous plasma (0.5%), the CD8 cell-positive ratio in the LAK cell population was high regardless of culture area, culture method, final amount of medium for the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration plasma.

Example 50 Determination of Cytotoxic Activity in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Freshly Isolated PBMCs and Autologous Plasma-Containing Medium (with AIM V Medium Containing 0.5% Autologous Plasma, and Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 46.

(2) Determination of Cytotoxic Activity of Cultured LAK Cells

The cytotoxic activity of LAK on the fifteenth day after the culture was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 25,. The results are shown in Table 50.

Table 50

Plasma Concentration, Medium and CO ₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture	Cultured Days	Fibronectin Fragment	E/T	Cytotoxic Activity (%) (Target Cells K562)	Cytotoxic Activity (%) (Target Cells Daudi)
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	15 Days	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	90	50.9	56.2
			30	32.9	49.6
			10	16.9	35.7
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	15 Days	CH-296	90	75.9	62.3
			30	48.3	53.7
			10	19.6	40.2

As shown in Table 50, in the group using a flask for cell culture to which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing the low-concentration autologous plasma (0.5%), the cytotoxic activity of LAK cells was high as compared to that of the control group. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration plasma.

Example 51 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Freshly Isolated PBMCs and Autologous Plasma-Containing Medium (with AIM V Medium Containing 0.5% Autologous Plasma and Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell

Culture)

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a culture equipment (25 cm² flask for cell culture) used in the following experiment, in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 35. Immediately before use, PBS containing the antibody and the FNfr was removed from the culture equipment, and each flask was twice washed with PBS, and once with AIM V medium. Each experiment was carried out using the culture equipment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

Freshly isolated PBMCs which were prepared in the same manner as in item (1) of Example 46 were suspended in AIM V containing 0.5% autologous plasma (hereinafter simply referred to as 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V), so as to have a concentration of 5×10^5 cells/mL (provided that the number of living cells was counted using Tulk solution (manufactured by Kanto Kagaku)), the cell suspension was then placed in a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a flask immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and the FNfr, prepared in item (1) of Example 51, in an amount of 3 mL/flask each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These flasks were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture). On the first day from the initiation of culture, 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V containing 1000 U/mL IL-2 was added thereto in an amount of 7 mL/flask each. On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, a part (7 mL out of 10 mL) of the culture medium was transferred to a 180 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture to which nothing was immobilized, 0.5% autologous plasma AIM V was then added thereto in an amount of 58 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto

so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the sixth day from the initiation of culture, 0.5% autologous plasma/AIM V was added thereto in an amount of 65 mL/bag each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eighth day from the initiation of culture, a
5 part of the culture medium was appropriately diluted, the dilution was transferred to a 180 cm² CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture (Optisite bag) to which nothing was immobilized, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL. On the eleventh and thirteenth days from the initiation of culture, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of
10 500 U/mL. Upon the addition, there was also set a system in which 130 mL of AIM V without containing autologous plasma or with 0.5% autologous plasma/AIM V was added on the eleventh day from the initiation of culture. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by
15 comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. The results are shown in Table 51.

Table 51

Plasma Concentration, Medium and CO ₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture	PBMCs Donor	Addition of Medium on Eleventh Day	Medium Added on Eleventh Day	Fibronectin Fragment	Expansion Fold (fold)
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	C	No	No	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 570
		No	No	CH-296	× 1034
		Yes	0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	× 1857
		Yes	0% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	× 1882
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	D	No	No	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 947
		No	No	CH-296	× 1213
		Yes	0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	× 1647
		Yes	0% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	× 1832
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	E	No	No	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	× 743
		No	No	CH-296	× 931
		Yes	0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	× 1960
		Yes	0% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	× 1747

As shown in Table 51, in the group using the flask for cell culture to which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing the low-concentration autologous plasma (0.5%), the expansion fold of LAK cells was high regardless of culture area, culture method, final amount of medium for the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration plasma.

Example 52 Determination of Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population Using Freshly Isolated PBMCs and Autologous Plasma-Containing Medium (with AIM V Medium Containing 0.5% Autologous Plasma, Culture in Combination of Flask for Cell Culture and CO₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 51. On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the content ratio of CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 52.

Table 52

Plasma Concentration, Medium and CO ₂ Gas-Permeable Bag for Cell Culture	PBMCs Donor	Addition of Medium on Eleventh Day	Medium Added on Eleventh Day	Fibronectin Fragment	Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	C	No	No	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	59.1
		No	No	CH-296	80.8
		Yes	0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	83.3
		Yes	0% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	83.6
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	D	No	No	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	77.2
		No	No	CH-296	83.4
		Yes	0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	84.0
		Yes	0% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	85.9
0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V and Optisite Bag	E	No	No	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	72.6
		No	No	CH-296	84.6
		Yes	0.5% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	86.8
		Yes	0% Autologous Plasma AIM V	CH-296	89.4

As shown in Table 52, in the group using the flask for cell culture to which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium (AIM V) containing a low-concentration autologous plasma (0.5%), the ratio of CD8-positive cells in the LAK cell population was high regardless of culture area, culture method, final amount of medium for the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture. It was clarified from the above that each of the fibronectin fragments was suitably used during the culture of LAK cells in the combination of the flask for cell culture and the CO₂ gas-permeable bag for cell culture using the medium containing a low-concentration plasma.

Example 53 Induction of IL-2 Receptor (IL-2 R) Expression in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in item (3) of Example 1. Upon the induction and the culture, a medium to be used was changed to AIM V medium containing 1% human AB serum.

(2) Determination of Ratio of IL-2R Expression in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the IL-2R expression-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 53. In the table, the content ratio of IL-2R expression-positive cells (%) is shown as the ratio of IL-2R expression (%).

Table 53

Serum Concentration and Medium	Fibronectin Fragment	Ratio of IL-2R Expression (%)
1% AIM V	Control (Without Immobilization of FNfr)	23.5
1% AIM V	CH-296	27.2

As shown in Table 53, in the group using the culture equipment to which each of the fibronectin fragments was immobilized at an early stage of the induction of LAK cells using AIM V medium containing a low-concentration serum, the ratio of IL-2R expression on the surface of LAK cells during culture could be induced at a high level. In other words, it was clarified that, the LAK cells could be induced and cultured with increasing the ratio of IL-2R expression using the medium containing a low-concentration serum, in the copresence of the fibronectin fragment during the induction of LAK cells.

Example 54 Expression of Retronectin Mutant Protein (CH-296Na)

(1) Construction of CH-296Na Expression Vector

PCR was carried out using synthetic DNA primers of SEQ ID NOs: 27 and 28 (Primer CH-296Na1 and Primer CH-296Na2, respectively), with pCH102, a CH-296 expression vector, as a template. The resulting DNA fragment was treated with restriction enzymes *NdeI* and *HindIII*. On the other hand, a pCold14ND2 vector was prepared, having an *NdeI* site at a translation initiation codon prepared from pCold04 described in Example 5 of WO 99/27117 Pamphlet in accordance with the method of Example 4 of the same pamphlet.

The above-mentioned DNA fragment was inserted into an *NdeI-HindIII* restriction enzyme site of the pCold14ND2 vector to give a vector pCold14ND2-CH296. Next, PCR was carried out with a pLF2435 vector having a cDNA encoding from a part to a C-terminal of a cell binding domain of fibronectin as a template, using synthetic DNA primers of SEQ ID NOs: 28 and 29 (Primer CH-296Na2 and Primer CH-296Na3, respectively). The resulting DNA fragment was treated with restriction enzymes *BamHI* and *HindIII*. The DNA fragment thus obtained was ligated with a product obtained by treating pCold14ND2-CH296 with restriction enzymes *BamHI* and *HindIII*, to prepare a vector for expressing CH-296Na.

(2) Expression and Purification of CH-296Na

Escherichia coli BL21 was transformed using pCold14-CH296Na prepared in the above-mentioned item (1) of Example 54, and the resulting transformant was grown on LB medium (containing 50 µg/mL ampicillin) containing agar having a 1.5% (w/v) concentration. The grown colony was inoculated on 30 mL LB liquid medium (containing 50 µg/mL ampicillin), and the colony was cultured overnight at 37°C. A whole amount of cultured cells was inoculated on 3 L of the same LB medium, and the cells were cultured at 37°C up to a logarithmic growth phase. Upon this culture, a 5 L minijar fermenter (manufactured by Biott) was used, and the culture was carried out under the conditions of 150 rpm and Air = 1.0 L/min. After the above-mentioned culture, the culture medium was cooled to 15°C, IPTG was then added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1.0 mM, and the culture was carried out in this state at 15°C for 24 hours to induce expression. Thereafter, bacterial cells were harvested by centrifugation, and resuspended in a cell

disruption solution [50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM DTT, 1 mM PMSF, 50 mM NaCl] in an amount of 4 times the volume of the bacterial cells. The bacterial cells were disrupted by ultrasonic disruption, and the disruption was centrifuged (11,000 rpm, 20 minutes) to separate the disruption into an extract of supernatant and precipitates. The supernatant was dialyzed against 2 L of a buffer A [50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 50 mM NaCl], and about 40 mL of the resulting solution was used for further purification by ion-exchange chromatography as follows.

Concretely, a column (ϕ 4 cm, 20 cm) of SP-Sepharose (manufactured by Amersham Pharmacia) having a resin volume corresponding to 100 mL, saturated with the buffer A was furnished, and the dialyzed sample was applied to the column. The column was washed with 300 mL of the buffer A, and thereafter the elution from the column was carried out using, in order, 200 mL each of a buffer B [50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 200 mM NaCl], a buffer C [50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 300 mM NaCl], and a buffer D [50 mM, Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 500 mM NaCl], and an about 100 mL portion each was collected, to give fractions 1 to 6. The collected fractions were subjected to 10% SDS-PAGE, and consequently, fractions 2 and 3 (about 200 mL) which were found to contain the desired protein having a molecular weight of about 71 kDa in a large amount were collected, and dialyzed against 2 L of the buffer A.

Next, a column (ϕ 3 cm, 16 cm) of Q-Sepharose (manufactured by Amersham Pharmacia) having a resin volume corresponding to 50 mL, saturated with the buffer A was furnished, and the dialyzed sample was applied to the column. The column was washed with 200 mL of the buffer A, and thereafter the elution from the column was carried out using, in order, 150 mL each of a

buffer E [50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 140 mM NaCl], the buffer B, and the buffer C, and an about 100 mL portion each was collected, to give fractions 1 to 5. Those fractions were subjected to 10% SDS-PAGE, and consequently a fraction 1 which was found to contain only the desired protein in a large amount, was collected in an amount of about 100 mL, and dialyzed against 2 L of a buffer F [50 mM sodium carbonate buffer, pH 9.5].

Subsequently, the dialyzed fraction was concentrated about 4 times to a volume of 25 mL, with Centricon-10 (manufactured by Millipore Corporation), and the concentrate was confirmed by 10% SDS-PAGE. Consequently, the desired protein having a molecular weight of about 71 kDa was detected as an approximately single band, which was named as CH-296Na. Thereafter, a protein concentration was determined using a MicroBCA kit (manufactured by Pierce). As a result, the protein concentration was found to be 3.8 mg/mL.

Example 55 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Serum Concentrations

5% → 1% → 0% → 0%, 5% → 1% → 0.05% → 0.05%,

3% → 1% → 0.05% → 0.05%, 3% → 1% → 0.1% → 0.05%,

1% → 1% → 0.1% → 0.05%)

From the same viewpoint as that of Example 43, and the influence of the serum concentration on the culture system of LAK cells was confirmed, taking a plasma concentration obtained by collecting 30 mL blood into consideration.

There were respectively set a group containing a human AB serum concentration of 5%, 3% or 1% at the initiation of culture, and a group subsequently diluted with AIM V medium containing a human AB serum

concentration as shown in the following Table 54. Here, groups in which the subculture concentrations were changed on each subculture day as shown in the following Table 54 were set, respectively.

Table 54 Serum Concentration Patterns

		on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	on Fourth Day from Initiation of Culture	on Seventh Day from Initiation of Culture	on Tenth Day from Initiation of Culture
Serum Concentration Pattern 1-1	Serum Concentration Subculture Concentration	5% —	1% 0.1	0% 0.321	0% 0.873
Serum Concentration Pattern 1-2	Serum Concentration Subculture Concentration	5% —	1% 0.2	0.05% 0.321	0.05% 0.841
Serum Concentration Pattern 2-1	Serum Concentration Subculture Concentration	3% —	1% 0.1	0.05% 0.321	0.05% 0.746
Serum Concentration Pattern 2-2	Serum Concentration Subculture Concentration	3% —	1% 0.2	0.1% 0.321	0.05% 0.643
Serum Concentration Pattern 3-1	Serum Concentration Subculture Concentration	1% —	1% 0.1	0.1% 0.321	0.05% 0.643
Serum Concentration Pattern 3-2	Serum Concentration Subculture Concentration	1% —	1% 0.05	0.1% 0.417	0.05% 1.214
Serum Concentration Pattern 3-3	Serum Concentration Subculture Concentration	1% —	1% 0.05	0.1% 0.23	No Subculture, No Addition of Medium

*Cell Subculture Concentration: ($\times 10^6$ cells/mL)

*Serum concentrations in the table are the concentrations at the initiation for the zeroth day from the initiation of culture, and serum concentrations contained in the medium used for dilution for the subsequent days.

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in

AIM V containing 5%, 3% or 1% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296, prepared in item (1) of Example 41, in a volume of 3 mL/well each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, each of the groups was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.1×10^6 cells/mL for groups in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration patterns 1-1, 2-1 and 3-1, or so as to have a concentration of 0.2×10^6 cells/mL for groups in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration patterns 1-2 and 2-2, or so as to have a concentration of 0.05×10^6 cells/mL for groups in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration patterns 3-2 and 3-3. The dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, the group in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration pattern 1-1 was diluted with AIM V without containing human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.321×10^6 cells/mL, groups in which the culture was carried out in the serum concentration patterns 1-2 and 2-1 were diluted with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.321×10^6 cells/mL, and each of the

groups was diluted with AIM V containing 0.1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL), so as to have a concentration of 0.321×10^6 cells/mL for groups in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration patterns 2-2 and 3-1, or so as to have a concentration of 0.417×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration pattern 3-2, or so as to have a concentration of 0.23×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration pattern 3-3, respectively. Each group was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, the group in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration pattern 1-1 was diluted with AIM V without containing human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.873×10^6 cells/mL, and each of the groups was diluted with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL), so as to have a concentration of 0.841×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration pattern 1-2, or so as to have a concentration of 0.746×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration pattern 2-1, or so as to have a concentration of 0.643×10^6 cells/mL for the groups in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration patterns 2-2 and 3-1, or so as to have a concentration of 1.214×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which the culture was carried out under the serum concentration pattern 3-2, respectively. The dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a

final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is shown in Table 55.

Table 55

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
Serum Concentration Pattern 1-1	Anti-CD3	460
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	708
Serum Concentration Pattern 1-2	Anti-CD3	354
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	616
Serum Concentration Pattern 2-1	Anti-CD3	338
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	630
Serum Concentration Pattern 2-2	Anti-CD3	289
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	514
Serum Concentration Pattern 3-1	Anti-CD3	317
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	551
Serum Concentration Pattern 3-2	Anti-CD3	243
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	587
Serum Concentration Pattern 3-3	Anti-CD3	257
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	564

As shown in Table 55, during the culture of LAK cells using AIM V medium containing each serum concentration, in any of serum concentration

groups and in any of subculture concentration group, a high expansion fold was obtained in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody).

In other words, in the culture of LAK cells at a serum concentration on the assumption of 30 mL blood collection, the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured at a high expansion fold by stimulation with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody than the stimulation with only the anti-CD3 antibody. In addition, the cells during this culture were in a high concentration and at a high density, and the expansion fold was clearly high by stimulation with CH-296 even under the conditions mentioned above, so that the effectiveness of CH-296 was found.

Example 56 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (IL-2 concentrations

100 U/mL → 150 U/mL → 150 U/mL → 300 U/mL,

200 U/mL → 300 U/mL → 300 U/mL → 400 U/mL,

1000 U/mL → 500 U/mL → 500 U/mL → 500 U/mL)

The influence of IL-2 concentration on the culture system of LAK cells was confirmed.

IL-2 concentrations to be added at the initiation of culture and during the subculture were set as shown in the following Table 56-1.

Table 56-1

	on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	on Fourth Day from Initiation of Culture	on Seventh Day from Initiation of Culture	on Tenth Day from Initiation of Culture
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 1	100	150	150	300
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 2	200	300	300	400
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 3	1000	500	500	500
*IL-2 concentration (U/mL)				

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in AIM V containing 3% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296, prepared in item (1) of Example 41, in a volume of 3 mL/well each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 100 U/mL, 200 U/mL or 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.1×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 150 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 1, or so as to have a final concentration of 300 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 2, or so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 3, respectively.

On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.262×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 150 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 1, or so as to have a final concentration of 300 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 2, or so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 3, respectively.

On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.585×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 300 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 1, or so as to have a final concentration of 400 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 2, or so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL in the IL-2 concentration pattern 3.

On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is shown in Table 56-2.

Table 56-2

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 1	Anti-CD3	312
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	522
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 2	Anti-CD3	331
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	730
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 3	Anti-CD3	146
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	571

As shown in Table 56-2, during the culture of LAK cells in which the culture was carried out in various IL-2 concentrations during the subculture, in any of the IL-2 concentration groups, a high expansion fold was obtained in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, even when the IL-2 concentrations were changed, the LAK cells could be induced and cultured clearly at a high expansion fold by stimulation with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody, than that of stimulation only with the anti-CD3 antibody. In addition, the cells during this culture were in a high concentration and at a high density. Also, the serum concentration was set assuming that blood is collected in a volume of 30 mL, and a total amount of the culture medium is 10 L, and the expansion fold was clearly high even under the conditions mentioned above by stimulation with CH-296, so that the effectiveness of CH-296 was found.

Example 57 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population

Cultured Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Studies on IL-2 Concentration)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in Example 56.

5 (2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 57.

Table 57

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 1	Anti-CD3	60
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	65
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 2	Anti-CD3	60
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	62
IL-2 Concentration Pattern 3	Anti-CD3	59
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	67

10

As shown in Table 57, in any of the groups in which the IL-2 concentrations were changed at the initiation of culture or during the subculture, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody as compared to that of the control group (stimulated only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured while increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells

15

in the LAK cells by stimulation with CH-296, even when the IL-2 concentrations were changed.

Example 58 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells
5 Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Studies on Initial Concentration at
Initiation of Culture)

The influence of the initial cell concentration at the initiation of culture on the expansion fold in the culture system of LAK Cells on the assumptions of 30 mL blood collection, and about 10 L of a final culture medium amount was
10 confirmed.

Each group having an initial cell concentration at the initiation of culture of 0.083×10^6 cells/mL, 0.167×10^6 cells/mL or 0.33×10^6 cells/mL was set.

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a
15 culture equipment used in the following experiment. Concretely, 1.9 mL each or 4.8 mL each of PBS containing the anti-human CD3 antibody (final concentration: 5 μ g/mL) was added to a 12-well cell culture plate or a 6-well cell culture plate (manufactured by Falcon). Upon the addition, a fibronectin fragment (CH-296) described in Preparation Example 1 was added to a group
20 with addition of an FN fragment so as to have a final concentration of 25 μ g/mL. As a control, there was also set a group without addition of CH-296.

These culture equipments were incubated at room temperature for 5 hours, and stored at 4°C until use. Immediately before use, PBS containing the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296 was removed by aspiration from these culture
25 equipments, and each well was washed twice with PBS, and once with RPMI

medium. Each experiment was carried out using the culture equipment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in AIM V containing 3% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of
5 0.083×10^6 cells/mL, 0.167×10^6 cells/mL or 0.33×10^6 cells/mL. Thereafter, the suspension was put on a 6-well cell culture plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a 6-well cell culture plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296, prepared in item (1) of Example 58, in a volume of 7.5 mL/well each, in a group in which the culture was initiated at a
10 concentration of 0.083×10^6 cells/mL or 0.167×10^6 cells/mL; or the suspension was put on a 12-well cell culture plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a 12-well cell culture plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296, prepared in item (1) of Example 58, in a volume of
15 3 mL/well each, in a group in which the culture was initiated at 0.33×10^6 cells/mL. IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to
20 have a maximum concentration of 0.1×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted
25 with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (maximum amount of liquid:

12.6 mL), so as to have a concentration of 0.227×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which culture was initiated at a concentration of 0.083×10^6 cells/mL, or so as to have a concentration of 0.276×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which culture was initiated at a concentration of 0.167×10^6 cells/mL, or so as to have a
5 concentration of 0.465×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which culture was initiated at a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL, respectively. The dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

10 On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL), so as to have a concentration of 0.58×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which culture was initiated at a concentration of 0.083×10^6 cells/mL, so as to have a concentration of 0.75×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which culture was initiated
15 at a concentration of 0.167×10^6 cells/mL, or so as to have a concentration of 0.79×10^6 cells/mL for the group in which culture was initiated at a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL, respectively. The dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final
20 concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is
25 shown in Table 58.

Table 58

Initial Cell Concentration at Initiation of Culture ($\times 10^6$ cells/mL)	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
0.083	Anti-CD3	70
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	593
0.167	Anti-CD3	104
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	525
0.33	Anti-CD3	272
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	565

As shown in Table 58, even in the group in which the culture was initiated at any of cell concentrations, a high expansion fold was obtained in the group stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, even when the culture was initiated at various cell concentrations, the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured at a high expansion fold by stimulation with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody as compared to that of stimulation only with the anti-CD3 antibody. In addition, the culture was carried out on the assumption of 30 mL blood collection, and 10 L of a final culture medium amount, and the expansion fold was clearly high by stimulation with CH-296 even under the conditions mentioned above, so that the effectiveness of CH-296 was found. Further, in the control group, although a case where the expansion fold was greatly fluctuated depending on the initial cell concentration at the initiation of culture was confirmed, stable expansion folds were obtained in the groups

stimulated with CH-296, regardless of the initial cell concentration at the initiation of culture.

Example 59 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Stimulation Period)

The influence of the day numbers of stimulation at the initiation of culture only with the anti-CD3 antibody or with the anti-CD3 antibody and CH-296 in the culture system of LAK cells on the expansion fold was confirmed.

Each group in which the day number of stimulation was 2 days, 3 days or 4 days was set.

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in AIM V containing 3% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL in each group, the suspension was then put on a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296, prepared in item (1) of Example 41, in a volume of 3 mL/well each, and IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

On the second day or the third day from the initiation of culture, the group with 2-day stimulation or the group with 3-day stimulation was transferred as it was to a fresh 12-well culture plate to which nothing was immobilized.

On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.1×10^6 cells/mL, and each dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In each group,

IL-2 was respectively added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

5 On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.45×10^6 cells/mL, and each dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was respectively added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

10 On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.6×10^6 cells/mL, and each dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was respectively added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

15 On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number with of the cells the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is shown in Table 59.

Table 59

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
Stimulation Period: 2 days	Anti-CD3	266
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	438
Stimulation Period: 3 days	Anti-CD3	424
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	562
Stimulation Period: 4 days	Anti-CD3	257
	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	568

As shown in Table 59, during the culture of LAK cells cultured for the various stimulation periods from the initiation of culture, in any groups with any stimulation period, the high expansion folds were obtained in the groups stimulated with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody as compared to those of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, even when the stimulation period was changed, the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured at a high expansion fold by stimulation with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody, than that of stimulation only with the anti-CD3 antibody. In addition, the cells during this culture were in a high concentration and at a high density, and the serum concentration was on assumption of 30 mL blood collection and a total culture medium amount of 10 L and, the expansion fold was clearly high by stimulation with CH-296 even under the conditions described above, so that the effectiveness of CH-296 was found.

Example 60 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (CH-296Na)

An expansion fold in the culture system of LAK cells using CH-296Na as an FN fragment was determined.

5 A group in which CH-296Na was immobilized to a cell culture plate, and a group in which CH-296Na was added as it was to a cell culture medium were set.

(1) Immobilization of Anti-Human CD3 Antibody and FN Fragment

10 An anti-human CD3 antibody and an FN fragment were immobilized to a culture equipment used in the following experiment. Concretely, 1.9 mL each of PBS containing the anti-human CD3 antibody (final concentration: 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) was added to a 12-well cell culture plate. Upon the addition, a fibronectin fragment (CH-296Na) described in Example 54 was added to a group with addition of an FN fragment so as to have a final concentration of 28.6 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.
15 As a control, there was also set a group without addition of CH-296Na.

These culture equipments were incubated at room temperature for 5 hours, and stored at 4°C until use. Immediately before use, PBS containing the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296Na was removed by aspiration from these culture equipments, and each well was washed twice with PBS, and once with
20 RPMI medium. Each experiment was carried out using the culture equipment.

(2) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were respectively suspended in AIM V containing 3% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL, and thereafter the suspension was put on a
25 cell culture plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody or a cell

culture plate immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody and CH-296Na, prepared in item (1) of Example 60, in a volume of 3 mL/well each. In addition, in the group in which CH-296Na was added as it was to a cell culture medium, CH-296Na was added to the cells which were put on the cell culture plate
5 immobilized with the anti-human CD3 antibody, so as to have a final concentration of 1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted
10 with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.1×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted
15 with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL), respectively, so as to have a concentration of 0.5×10^6 cells/mL, and each dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted
20 with AIM V containing 0.05% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL), respectively, so as to have a concentration of 0.94×10^6 cells/mL, and each dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a
25 final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the fifteenth day at the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is shown in Table 60.

Table 60

Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
Anti-CD3	222
Immobilized with Anti-CD3 + CH-296Na	922
Addition of Anti-CD3 + CH-296Na Solution	651

As shown in Table 60, a high expansion fold was obtained in any group in which CH-296Na was immobilized or added as a solution, as compared to that of the control group (stimulation only with anti-CD3 antibody). In other words, the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured in a high expansion fold by stimulation with CH-296Na and the anti-CD3 antibody, as compared to that of stimulation only with the anti-CD3 antibody. Here, the culture was on the assumptions of 30 mL blood collection, and a final culture medium amount of 10 L, and the expansion fold was clearly high by stimulation with CH-296Na under the conditions as described above, so that the effectiveness of CH-296Na was found.

Example 61 Preparation of CH-296 Beads

As beads for immobilizing CH-296, Dynabeads M-450 Epoxy

(manufactured by Dynal) were used. 2.8×10^8 Dynabeads M-450 Epoxy were washed three times with a 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.0). The washed 2.8×10^8 Dynabeads M-450 Epoxy were suspended in 0.7 mL of PBS containing 140 μ g of CH-296, and an immobilization reaction was carried out overnight at 4°C while gently mixing. The reaction solution was removed, and replaced three times with 0.7 mL of PBS containing 0.1% human serum albumin (HSA), and then stored at 4°C, to give CH-296 beads.

In addition, beads without containing CH-296 were treated in the same manner, to give control beads.

Example 62 Preparation of CD3/CH-296 Beads

As beads for immobilizing CH-296 and the anti-human CD3 antibody, Dynabeads M-450 Epoxy were used. 4×10^8 Dynabeads M-450 Epoxy were washed three times with a 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.0). The washed 4×10^8 Dynabeads M-450 Epoxy were suspended in 1 mL of PBS containing 160 μ g of CH-296 and 32 μ g of the anti-human CD3 antibody, and an immobilization reaction was carried out overnight at 4°C while gently mixing. The reaction solution was removed, and replaced three times with 1 mL of PBS containing 0.1% human serum albumin (HSA), and then stored at 4°C, to give CD3/CH-296 beads.

Example 63 Determination of Expansion Fold in Culture System of LAK Cells Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Stimulation with Beads Immobilized with FNfr)

The effects on an LAK cell culture using a fibronectin fragment (CH-296)

immobilized to a cell culture carrier (beads) was confirmed.

A group stimulated with the CD3 beads in which the anti-CD3 antibody was immobilized to the beads and the control beads to which nothing was immobilized (CD3 beads group), a group stimulated with the CD3 beads and the
5 CH-296 beads in which the CH-296 was immobilized to the beads (CD3 beads + CH-296 beads group), and a group stimulated with CD3 / CH-296 beads in which the anti-CD3 antibody and CH-296 were immobilized to beads (CD3 / CH-296 beads group) were set.

PBMCs which were prepared in item (1) of Example 1 were suspended in
10 AIM V containing 1% human AB serum so as to have a concentration of 0.33×10^6 cells/mL. Thereafter, the suspension was put on a 12-well culture plate to which nothing was immobilized in a volume of 3 mL/well each, so that CD3 beads (Dynabeads M-450 CD3 (panT), Bellitus, DB11113) were added thereto in an amount of 1×10^6 beads/well and control beads which were
15 prepared in Example 61 were added thereto in an amount of 3.8×10^6 beads/well in the CD3 beads group, or that the CD3 beads were added thereto in an amount of 1×10^6 beads/well, and CH-296 beads which were prepared in Example 61 were added thereto in an amount of 0.76×10^6 beads/well in the CD3
beads + CH-296 beads group, or that CD3/CH-296 beads which were prepared in
20 Example 62 were added thereto in an amount of 2.3×10^6 beads/well in the CD3 / CH-296 beads group. IL-2 was added to each well so as to have a final concentration of 1000 U/mL. These plates were incubated at 37°C in 5% CO₂ (zeroth day of culture).

On the fourth day from the initiation of culture, in each group, each of the
25 beads contained in the culture medium was removed with a magnetic stand, and

thereafter the culture medium was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.07×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a 12.5 cm² cell culture flask to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the seventh day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.25×10^6 cells/mL, and each dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the tenth day from the initiation of culture, each group was diluted with AIM V containing 1% human AB serum (amount of liquid: 12.6 mL) so as to have a concentration of 0.685×10^6 cells/mL, and the dilution was transferred to a fresh 25 cm² cell culture flask kept upright to which nothing was immobilized. In each group, IL-2 was added thereto so as to have a final concentration of 500 U/mL.

On the fifteenth day from the initiation of culture, the number of living cells was counted by trypan blue staining method, and calculated as an expansion fold by comparing the number of the cells with the number at the initiation of culture. Each experiment was carried out twice. Each of the average results is shown in Table 61.

Table 61

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Expansion Fold (fold)
CD3 Beads	Anti-CD3	420
CD3 Beads + CH-296 Beads	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	830
CD3 / CH-296 Beads	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	748

As shown in Table 61, in the LAK cell culture stimulated with each of the beads, a high expansion fold was obtained in the group stimulated in the CD3 beads + CH-296 beads group and the CD3 / CH-296 beads group, as compared to that of the CD3 beads. In other words, in the culture of LAK cells using beads as a cell culture carrier, the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured at a high expansion fold by stimulation with the beads immobilized with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody, as compared to that of stimulation with the beads immobilized only with the anti-CD3 antibody. In addition, the cells during the culture were in a high concentration and at a high density, and the expansion fold was clearly high by stimulation with CH-296 beads even under the conditions as described above, so that the effectiveness of CH-296 was found.

Example 64 Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells in LAK Cell Population

Cultured Using Low-Serum Medium (AIM V) (Stimulation with Beads

Immobilized with FNfr)

(1) Induction and Culture of LAK Cells

The induction and the culture of LAK cells were carried out in the same manner as in Example 63.

(2) Determination of Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cell Population in LAK Cells

The content ratio of the CD8-positive cells was determined in the same manner as in item (2) of Example 4. The results are shown in Table 62.

Table 62

	Stimulation on Zeroth Day from Initiation of Culture	Content Ratio of CD8-Positive Cells (%)
CD3 Beads	Anti-CD3	47
CD3 Beads + CH-296 Beads	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	49
CD3 / CH-296 Beads	Anti-CD3 + CH-296	59

As shown in Table 62, in the culture of LAK cells stimulated with each of the beads, the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in LAK cells during the culture could be induced at a high level in the group stimulated in the CD3 beads + CH-296 beads group and the CD3 / CH-296 beads group, as compared to that of the CD3 beads group. In other words, in the culture of LAK cells using beads as a cell culture carrier, it was clarified that the LAK cells could be clearly induced and cultured, while increasing the content ratio of the CD8-positive cells in LAK cells by stimulation with the beads immobilized with CH-296 and the anti-CD3 antibody, as compared to that of stimulation with the beads immobilized only with the anti-CD3 antibody.

SEQUENCE LISTING FREE TEXT

SEQ ID NO: 1 ; Partial region of fibronectin named III-8.

	SEQ ID NO: 2 ;	Partial region of fibronectin named III-9.
	SEQ ID NO: 3 ;	Partial region of fibronectin named III-10.
	SEQ ID NO: 4 ;	Partial region of fibronectin named III-11.
	SEQ ID NO: 5 ;	Partial region of fibronectin named III-12.
5	SEQ ID NO: 6 ;	Partial region of fibronectin named III-13.
	SEQ ID NO: 7 ;	Partial region of fibronectin named III-14.
	SEQ ID NO: 8 ;	Partial region of fibronectin named CS-1.
	SEQ ID NO: 9 ;	Fibronectin fragment named C-274.
	SEQ ID NO: 10 ;	Fibronectin fragment named H-271.
10	SEQ ID NO: 11 ;	Fibronectin fragment named H-296.
	SEQ ID NO: 12 ;	Fibronectin fragment named CH-271.
	SEQ ID NO: 13 ;	Fibronectin fragment named CH-296.
	SEQ ID NO: 14 ;	Fibronectin fragment named C-CS1.
	SEQ ID NO: 15 ;	Fibronectin fragment named CHV-89.
15	SEQ ID NO: 16 ;	Fibronectin fragment named CHV-90.
	SEQ ID NO: 17 ;	Fibronectin fragment named CHV-92.
	SEQ ID NO: 18 ;	Fibronectin fragment named CHV-179.
	SEQ ID NO: 19 ;	Fibronectin fragment named CHV-181.
	SEQ ID NO: 20 ;	Fibronectin fragment named H-275-Cys.
20	SEQ ID NO: 21 ;	Primer 12S.
	SEQ ID NO: 22 ;	Primer 14A.
	SEQ ID NO: 23 ;	Primer Cys-A.
	SEQ ID NO: 24 ;	Primer Cys-S.
	SEQ ID NO: 25 ;	Fibronectin fragment named CH-296Na.
25	SEQ ID NO: 26 ;	Polynucleotide coding Fibronectin fragment named

CH-296Na.

SEQ ID NO: 27 ; Primer CH-296Na1.

SEQ ID NO: 28 ; Primer CH-296Na2.

SEQ ID NO: 29 ; Primer CH-296Na3.

5

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

According to the process for preparing a cytotoxic lymphocyte of the present invention, there is obtained a cytotoxic lymphocyte in which expansion fold is high even when a serum-free medium or a low-serum concentration medium is used, a high cytotoxic activity is maintained, an expression level of IL-2R is significantly increased, and a ratio of a CD8-positive cell is improved. The lymphocyte is suitably used, for instance, in adoptive immunotherapy. Therefore, there is expected a great contribution of the process of the present invention to the medical field.

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